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7		DT 07-011 VERIZON NEW ENGLAND, ET AL:				
8		Transfer of Assets to FairPo Communications, Inc.	OINT			
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10	PRESENT:	Chairman Thomas B. Getz, P. Commissioner Graham J. Mor				
11		Commissioner Granam J. Mor. Commissioner Clifton C. Be.		X		
12		Jody O'Marra, Clerk				
13	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. FairPoint Communica				
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21		Ted Price, Esq.				
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4		Scott Rubin, Esq.
5		Reptg. the Joint Municipalities of Exeter, Hanover, Keene, Newmarket, Raymond, Salem
6		and Seabrook:
7		Robert Ciandella, Esq. (Donahue, Tucker)
8		Reptg. Irene Schmitt: Alan Linder, Esq. (N.H. Legal Assistance) Daniel Feltos Esq. (N.H. Legal Assistance)
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Good morning. Everyone. We'll reopen the hearings in docket DT 07-011. 3 Can we begin by getting appearances on the record please. 4 5 MR. McHUGH: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, 6 Commissioner Below, Commissioner Morrison. Patrick 7 McHugh, from Devine, Millimet, here on behalf of FairPoint Communications, Inc. With me is Attorney Fred Coolbroth 8 9 and Attorney Kevin Baum, from Devine, Millimet. Sitting 10 at the table with counsel is Peter Nixon, President of 11 FairPoint, and Walter Leach of FairPoint as well. 12 Good morning. CHAIRMAN GETZ: 13 CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning. 14 CMSR. BELOW: Good morning. 15 MR. DEL VECCHIO: Good morning, 16 Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Morrison, Commissioner Below. 17 Victor Del Vecchio and Sarah Knowlton, representing 18 Verizon. And, with us today is Sheila Gorman, Shawn 19 Nestor, and Alan Cort. 20 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning. 21 CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning. 22 CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.

I'm Rob Ciandella, at Donahue, Tucker &

MR. CIANDELLA: Good morning, Mr.

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Chairman.

1	Ciandella. I'm here representing the seven intervening						
2	municipalities.						
3	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.						
4	CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning.						
5	CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.						
6	MR. MANDL: Good morning, Commissioners.						
7	Alan Mandl, representing the New England Cable &						
8	Telecommunications Association and Comcast Phone of New						
9	Hampshire.						
10	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.						
11	CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning.						
12	CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.						
13	MR. PRICE: Good morning. Ted Price,						
14	representing One Communications.						
15	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.						
16	CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning.						
17	CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.						
18	MR. RUBIN: Good morning. Scott Rubin,						
19	representing the Communications Workers of America and the						
20	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. With me						
21	at the table is our consultant, Randy Barber, and, from						
22	IBEW, Robert Erickson.						
23	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.						
24	CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning.						

1	CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.					
2	MR. LINDER: Good morning. My name is					
3	Alan Linder, from New Hampshire Legal Assistance,					
4	representing Verizon residential customer Irene Schmitt.					
5	With me at the table is Attorney Dan Feltes from Legal					
6	Assistance.					
7	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.					
8	CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning.					
9	CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.					
10	MS. HATFIELD: Good morning,					
11	Commissioners. Meredith Hatfield, for the Office of					
12	Consumer Advocate, on behalf of residential ratepayers.					
13	And, with me is Rorie Hollenberg, Susan Baldwin, and Ken					
14	Traum.					
15	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.					
16	CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning.					
17	CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.					
18	MS. FABRIZIO: Good morning,					
19	Commissioners. Lynn Fabrizio, on behalf of Staff. And,					
20	with me today are Bob Falcone, Chuck King, John Antonuk,					
21	of Liberty Consulting, and Kate Bailey of the Telecom					
22	Division staff.					
23	CMSR. MORRISON: Good morning.					
24	CMSR. BELOW: Good morning.					

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning. I want to start with addressing a couple of issues before we hear from the panel, and then I guess also hear if there are any other procedural issues that need to be addressed before we begin today. The first is ruling on Verizon's motion to exclude testimony regarding the -- and dismiss intervenors' requests that reimbursement for maintenance expenses be imposed as a condition upon approval of petition -- of the petition, with respect to expenses from the electric utilities that are intervenors in this case.

I'll first note that we deny the Verizon motion to exclude, but we're going to defer consideration of the underlying legal question regarding jurisdiction, despite, I think, the assertion in one of the filings that this was not a complex issue, I think it requires additional consideration. Accordingly, we're going to continue with the testimony and cross-examination, so that we will have a record on which to base a decision, in the event we determine that this proceeding is indeed the appropriate forum for resolution of that dispute between Verizon and PSNH and Unitil. I will also note that, continuing in this vein, it's reasonable inasmuch as the related fundamental question surrounding what the public interest requires, in order that Verizon may be relieved

of its disputes and obligations, remains unresolved. So, we will move ahead with the testimony from Mr. Hybsch, Meissner, and I guess Ms. Warren as well, and then hear from Mr. Nestor and the related cross-examination. I guess it's expected to occur tomorrow, depending on how far we get today.

The second issue is with respect to the witnesses from the Town of Portsmouth and the Joint Municipalities. And, wanted to establish whether there's cross-examination for those witnesses? Whether those witnesses can be released and their testimony entered into the record as if they had testified in this proceeding? Is there any party here that wants to cross-examine either the City of Portsmouth's witnesses or Mr. Ciandella's witnesses?

(No verbal response)

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Mr. Ciandella, I mean, I guess it's up to you, whether you want to have your witnesses actually come and testify. What's your preference?

MR. CIANDELLA: If there's no questioning of my witnesses, I'll tell my witnesses they're relieved, and they'll be relieved.

MS. FABRIZIO: Mr. Chairman, Suzanne

1 Woodland, who represents the City of Portsmouth, actually 2 canvassed all the parties by e-mail. I wonder if 3 Mr. Ciandella should do the same, just in case there's 4 somebody not here today who might be interested? 5 MR. CIANDELLA: I have no objection to that. I'll do that. 6 7 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. If you do that, 8 and report back. But, I guess, at this point it looks 9 like then we will not be cross-examining the panel of 10 Gregg and Parkinson or the panel of Griffin, Brown and 11 Malasky, which were scheduled to be the last sets of 12 witnesses. But, if we could just nail that down, then 13 that would be helpful. 14 Is there anything else we need to 15 address this morning, before we hear from the panel? 16 MR. RUBIN: Mr. Chairman, just very 17 briefly. In our initial, I guess, submission of estimated 18 cross-examination for various witnesses, I don't believe 19 we had indicated that we had questions for this panel. 20 And, going through our notes, we think some of the 21 questions we had for Mr. Nixon are probably better asked of this panel. So, I will have some questions for them. 22 23 And, hoping they don't refer them back to Mr. Nixon, but 24 we'll see.

1	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Let's see. Yes, for the					
2	Brown/Harrington/Smee panel, I have well, initially,					
3	BayRing had indicated that they would have cross, which					
4	appears not to be the case. Mr. Ciandella, are you going					
5	to have cross for this panel?					
6	MR. CIANDELLA: Yes, very brief.					
7	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. And, then,					
8	Mr. Rubin has indicated he has some brief cross? Well,					
9	you didn't characterize it.					
10	MR. RUBIN: I would think no more than					
11	ten minutes.					
12	CHAIRMAN GETZ: And, then, Consumer					
13	Advocate and Staff, is what I have on my records.					
14	MR. MANDL: Mr. Chairman, I had I think					
15	one or two questions to Mr. Lippold that were referred to					
16	Mr. Smee. So, I imagine some very brief cross on license					
17	administration issues.					
18	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. All right. Then,					
19	we'll start with, when we get to it, with Mr. Ciandella,					
20	go to Mr. Mandl, then to Mr. Rubin, Ms. Hatfield, and					
21	Ms. Fabrizio. Anything else to address before we start?					
22	(No verbal response)					
23	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Mr. Patnaude, if you					
24	could					

1	(Whereupon Michael S. Brown, Michael L.					
2	Harrington and John F. Smee were duly					
3	sworn and cautioned by the Court					
4	Reporter.)					
5	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning, gentlemen.					
6	WITNESS BROWN: Good morning.					
7	WITNESS SMEE: Good morning.					
8	WITNESS HARRINGTON: Good morning.					
9	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Mr. McHugh.					
10	MR. McHUGH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.					
11	Good morning, gentlemen. If I could just ask you to					
12	please speak one at a time, so the stenographer is able to					
13	get everything down.					
14	MICHAEL S. BROWN, SWORN					
15	MICHAEL L. HARRINGTON, SWORN					
16	JOHN F. SMEE, SWORN					
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION					
18	BY MR. McHUGH:					
19	Q. First start by asking, starting with Mr. Brown, if you					
20	would each state your full name, job title, and					
21	business address for the record please.					
22	A. (Brown) Okay. My name is Michael Scott Brown. I am					
23	Vice President of Access Network Engineering. My					
24	business residence is 105 Second Street, Southeast,					

- 1 Yelm, Y-e-l-m, Washington 98597.
- 2 Q. Mr. Smee.

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- A. (Smee) My name is John F. Smee. I am the Director of
 Operations for FairPoint Communications. And, my
 business address is 155 Gannett Road, South Portland in
 Maine.
 - Q. And, Mr. Harrington.
 - A. (Harrington) Michael L. Harrington, Vice President Network. My business address is 30 East Main Street,
 Westfield, New York.
 - Q. And, if I could start with Mr. Harrington, are you the same Michael Harrington who prefiled direct testimony on behalf of FairPoint Communications, dated March 23 of 2007, which we have premarked as "FairPoint Exhibit 13P", for "public"?
- 16 A. (Harrington) Yes, I am.
- Q. And, is there any changes or corrections to that testimony, Mr. Harrington?
- 19 A. (Harrington) Not to the direct testimony.
- Q. Okay. Do you adopt that direct testimony as your own here today?
- 22 A. (Harrington) Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. If I could direct your attention then, still with Mr. Harrington, to the joint rebuttal testimony,

- which we filed on behalf of the panel, on behalf of
 FairPoint Communications, on September 10, 2007. Are
 you the same Mr. Harrington who filed a portion of that
 testimony, sir?
- 5 A. (Harrington) Yes, I am.

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- Q. Are there any changes and corrections to that testimony as it relates to your information, Mr. Harrington?
- 8 A. (Harrington) Yes, I do have some corrections.
 - Q. Okay. Can you point them out please for the record?
 - A. (Harrington) First of all, on Page 9, Line 18, the word "Nortel", the vendor, Nortel, "the STP is a Nortel product", should be corrected to a "Tekelec product", spelled T-e-k-e-l-e-c. And, the same change would be on Line 20, same page, should read "one Tekelec STP".
 - Q. Are there any other changes or corrections,

 Mr. Harrington, to the joint rebuttal testimony?
- 17 A. (Harrington) Yes. There's one more, on Page 22, Line 20. Where it states "SLPs", that should read "SCPs".
- Q. Are there any other changes or corrections,

 Mr. Harrington?
- 21 A. (Harrington) No, there are not.
- Q. And, do you adopt this joint rebuttal testimony, to the extent you prepared it, as your own here today?
- 24 A. (Harrington) Yes, I do.

- Q. Mr. Brown, can you tell us, are you the same Michael
 Brown who filed the panel testimony on behalf of
 FairPoint, dated September 10 of 2007, which we
 premarked as "FairPoint Exhibit 14P", for the public
 version, and "14C", for the confidential version?
- 6 A. (Brown) Yes, I am.
 - Q. Are there any changes or corrections as to your testimony, Mr. Brown?
- 9 A. (Brown) No, there are not.
- 10 Q. Okay. Do you adopt this testimony as your own?
- 11 A. (Brown) I do.

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- Q. Okay. And, Mr. Smee, same questions. Are you the same
 Mr. Smee who filed the joint rebuttal testimony with
 the date of September 10, 2007?
- 15 A. (Smee) Yes, I am.
- Q. Are there any changes or corrections to your testimony,
 Mr. Smee?
- 18 A. (Smee) No, there are not.
- Q. And, do you adopt this testimony as your own here today?
- 21 A. (Smee) Yes.
- MR. McHUGH: The witnesses are available for cross-examination, Mr. Chairman.
- 24 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.

1 Mr. Ciandella.

MR. CIANDELLA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. Good morning. I have a few questions for Mr. Smee and for Mr. Brown.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. CIANDELLA:

- Q. I'll start with Mr. Smee. In your rebuttal testimony, at Pages 16 and 17, you propose a definition of "governmental services", this is in connection with reservation of space on the poles for municipalities. You propose a definition of "governmental services" which would define the uses to which a municipality could put facilities attached to a pole in a reserved space. And, I want to understand your testimony a little bit more. You testified that a municipal communications services should be "limited to a non-fee purpose for inter-connecting government administrative facilities, emergency management systems, and public safety systems", correct?
- A. (Smee) That is what it says, and that is correct, yes.
- Q. All right. And, what I want to ask you is, to the extent an emergency management plan adopted by a municipality requires a municipality to have fiber connections, two-way communication, to its government

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- infrastructure, in a full sense, water supply, police,

 fire. I take it that that would be within your

 understanding of an appropriate emergency management

 use?
 - A. (Smee) Yes, that's true.

- Q. And, to the extent an emergency management plan requires connections to schools, for evacuation purposes, to get real-time information on capacity of a gymnasium or something like that, that would be within your definition as well?
- A. (Smee) For the purposes for which you described, yes.
- Q. Okay. And, to the extent the emergency management plan requires connections to hospitals, to know availability of beds, emergency services, drugs, in the event of emergency, would that be within your definition as well?
- A. (Smee) For those purposes, yes.
- Q. And, to the extent, and, again, this is within an emergency management plan, to the extent the emergency management plan requires connection to shelter facilities, which could be private, a VFW hall, a private school, a church, again, if it's designated in the emergency management plan, would that be within your definition?

- A. (Smee) For the purposes of the emergency management plan, yes.
- Q. Thank you. I just want to ask you just a couple of very quick questions on the MOU with the Electrics, just so -- just to wrap up a couple points. As I understand the MOU, there will be a six-month evaluation period, with a view toward matching the electric response times within 24 months, is that broadly correct?
- A. (Smee) Broadly correct, yes.

- Q. And, there's going to be a Joint Pole Coordinator, and
 I take it that the Joint Pole Coordinator, both in the
 initial stages and in subsequent stages, will be
 interacting or soliciting the view of municipalities,
 among other stakeholders, in the license administration
 process?
- A. (Smee) Yes, indeed. That is the intent.
- Q. Thank you, Mr. Smee. Mr. Brown, you testified at Page 39 of your rebuttal testimony that "the Staff recommendation of 95 percent broadband penetration should not be borne entirely by FairPoint and imposed on FairPoint as an obligation, but should be something that's shared with other providers." That's correct?
- A. (Brown) Yes, sir.

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- Q. Would those other providers that you contemplate in your testimony include public/private joint ventures, where a municipality uses the authority that's been granted by the New Hampshire Legislature to bond for broadband infrastructure purposes?
- A. (Brown) What our intention is is to work with the municipalities and joint ventures, whether or not we install the fiber or whether or not we use joint funds to install the fiber. That was my intent.
- Q. So, I take it that, again, if a municipality acting lawfully, pursuant to New Hampshire law, bonding for broadband infrastructure purposes, that FairPoint would be open to -- that's among the other providers that would bear that burden of 95 percent penetration for broadband, correct?
- A. (Brown) Correct.
- Q. At Page 39 of your rebuttal testimony, you testified that "FairPoint will support the fiber-to-the-home deployment by Verizon" -- "the existing fiber-to-the-home deployment by Verizon." For those communities where Verizon has deployed, but the deployment has reached only a portion of the municipality, will FairPoint extend that fiber deployment to the balance or remaining portions of

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A. (Brown) We'll take a look at each one of the markets individually, and see whether or not it makes a financial sense for us to do that. But we do continue to -- intend to continue to support the network

Q. What are the elements you'd be looking at in that

infrastructure that's now called "FiOS".

evaluation that you just talked about?

those municipalities?

A. (Brown) We would look at the density of the market. We would look at availability of being able to extend the fiber in there in a cost-effective method. If it requires all directional boring, which is a mechanism of burying via boring underground, then that's more costly. So, we would factor all those equations in.

Q. And, would those elements also be in play in a circumstance where density, in a municipality where Verizon has deployed on the poles, but not subsurface, so, in an area where there is pole deployment, same density, but there's underground utilities, say, on a block or in a subdivision, what would be the type of evaluation FairPoint would undertake to establish whether it should go underground to that subdivision?

A. (Brown) We'd take a look at the density. We would take a look at the number of customers. And, we'd look at

1 the revenue that we would receive from that offering, 2 we would compare it against the CapEx, and make the 3 decision based off of those factors. 4 And, based on the deployment of what you had earlier in Q. 5 these proceedings talked about an "agnostic technology" that FairPoint would deploy through, if, having gone 6 7 through that analysis, FairPoint decides that it will not be extending fiber to, use my subdivision as an 8 9 example where there's underground facilities, what 10 would be the -- would FairPoint offer a broadband 11 product of any type to those areas in the municipality? (Brown) Yes, we would continue to build our DSL 12 Α. 13 technology into those locations using the existing 14 copper facilities. 15 MR. CIANDELLA: Thank you very much. 16 Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Okay, 18 Mr. Mandl. 19 MR. MANDL: Thank you. Good morning. 20 Just a couple of brief questions for Mr. Smee. 21 BY MR. MANDL: 22 If I could refer you to Pages 19 around 20 of your Q.

rebuttal testimony.

(Smee) I'm there.

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- Q. Starting at line 19, on Page 19, you indicate that "FairPoint plans to develop a license administration group." Could you explain for us the functions of the license administration group that you're planning to develop?
- A. (Smee) Sure. There is a -- The license administration group deals largely with pole attachment issues and other related infrastructure needs. The group exists today in Verizon, but outside the three-states area, so we'll be developing it in the Northern states. They will deal with the requests for attachment, it will deal with the ongoing contracts having to do with the attachments, all of the documents that are passed back and forth between the telco and the attaching companies. And, they will care for ensuring that timely work is done in order for the attachers to be able to make use of those utility pole services.
- Q. Am I correct that FairPoint will be developing its own license administration group from the ground up, without any transfers of employees from Verizon's existing Licenses Administration Group?
- A. (Smee) That is correct. As I said, the existing

 License Administration Group that cares for these -
 New Hampshire and the other two Northern states,

- they're not within these three states. So, during post close and during the Transition Services Period, that existing License Administration Group will continue to operate and support New Hampshire. During the period between the close and cutover, we will be staffing and training a license administration group here, here in the Northern states.
- Q. So, is it FairPoint's current plan to complete that staffing and training of its license administration group, prior to giving Verizon the irrevocable notice of readiness to cut over?
- A. (Smee) I don't know that I can say that with certainty, that full completion of training will be done. But, certainly, staffing and readiness will be done, because of the time frame involved between the readiness to cut and the actual cutover. So, readiness to cut in regard to this particular function, which will be staffed by about six administrative assistants and a couple of specialists, "readiness to cut over" doesn't necessarily mean that they are ready at that moment, but that we have a path forward, that we can see the progress they have made in staffing, training, and capability, is such, at this moment in time, that within X amount of time following, but prior to

- cutover, they will be capable of performing the

 functions. So, I can't guarantee that they will be

 fully trained and capable at time of readiness to cut

 over, but, certainly, you would expect them to be well

 on path in regard to that.
 - Q. To your knowledge, has the Company agreed to report to a third party consultant or to the Commission regarding the staffing and training of the license administration group prior to cutover?
 - A. (Smee) To my knowledge, no.

- Q. Have you had an opportunity to become familiar with Verizon's aerial attachment agreements with attaching entities, such as CLECs and cable operators?
- A. (Smee) Only in a very minimal way so far.
- Q. And, just to clarify, the license administration group would also handle applications for conduit attachments?
- 17 A. (Smee) That is correct.
 - Q. You indicate at Page 20 that it's the Company's intention to develop forms related to the pole and conduit attachment process with minimal disruption to outside users. I'd like to ask you, does FairPoint intend to engage the cable industry in any type of dialogue regarding the continued use of forms that Verizon uses today and any changes in those forms that

- 1 FairPoint may wish to implement?
- 2 A. (Smee) Absolutely.

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- Q. Is there a timetable for doing that, between closing and cutover?
- A. (Smee) There is not a timetable established at present, but it will occur.
 - Q. Would it be reasonable, in your view, to continue with Verizon's existing forms for some period of time after cutover, to allow for the type of dialogue you describe to occur?
- A. (Smee) It would be reasonable to do so, if those forms
 are, first of all, if we are able to legally continue
 to use them. And, then, secondarily, if the forms are
 compatible with the new systems that will be turning
 after cutover.
 - Q. You're aware, are you not, that the license -- aerial license agreements of Verizon contain a number of Verizon forms as attachments to those license agreements?
- 20 A. (Smee) Uh-huh.
- Q. And that, if you were to make changes in those forms, that would require amendments to the license agreements?
 - A. (Smee) I did not know that. I'm not an attorney. But

- 1 I will accede to your understanding. 2 Q. Is it your understanding that the New Hampshire 3 Legislature has recently enacted pole attachment legislation that would confer jurisdiction over pole 4 5 attachment rates and terms upon the Commission? 6 Α. (Smee) I did not know that. 7 MR. MANDL: I'll stop there. Thank you. 8 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. 9 MR. MANDL: Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Mr. Rubin. 11 MR. RUBIN: And, thank you, Mr. 12 Chairman. Good morning, gentlemen. I think my questions 13 are all for Mr. Smee. And, if I could ask you to perhaps 14 raise your microphone a little? I'm having some trouble 15 hearing you. 16 WITNESS SMEE: Sure. 17 MR. RUBIN: Thank you. 18 BY MR. RUBIN: 19 Well, first, am I correct, Mr. Smee, that, after 0. 20 closing, you will be responsible for the regional, I
 - guess, call it a "customer service center", which includes repair calls?
- 23 Α. (Smee) That is correct.

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Can you explain briefly how a repair call gets from the

- customer to the service technician in the field?
- 2 A. (Smee) Do you mean today?
 - Q. Well, yes, we can start with today, if you're familiar with it.
 - A. (Smee) And, you know, I should preface that by saying it's not going to be significantly different in the future, but the systems being used will be different in the future.
 - O. Yes, I --

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(Smee) But, process-wise, it will largely be the same. Α. A telephone call will come in from a customer. customer service attendant will answer that call in the repair service center. They will query the customer on the problem. Do a small amount of troubleshooting with the customer. And, if they're able to fix it or resolve it on that initial phone call, that will happen. A determination will be made through the troubleshooting that that customer service attendant performs, as to where the trouble should be routed to next, if that is not fixed on the initial call. if it is needed to go to an "Outside Plants Technician" and "Installation/Maintenance/Splice Service Tech", by title, a ticket would be dispatched through the dispatch center, and then onto the appropriate

technician	in the	field	to	handle	that	ticke	et.	Sys	stems
along the w	ay will	l care	for	that,	it's	true	toda	ųγ,	and
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- Q. Well, yes. Right, that was my next question. When you say it will be, you know, routed to the dispatch center, and then eventually to a -- I'll just call them generally a "field technician", if that's all right?
- 8 A. (Smee) Sure. That's perfect.

- 9 Q. Is that all done through computer systems?
- 10 A. (Smee) Today it is, and it will be when we do our cutover.
- 12 Q. All right. And, how will that function occur during
 13 that -- I guess we've been calling it the "cutover
 14 period", that roughly five-day period when the computer
 15 systems aren't up and working yet?
- 16 A. (Smee) Right. And, it is going to require manual
 17 intervention, involving telephone calls and faxes, and
 18 extra people over and above our planned existing staff
 19 for a short period of time, to be able to move those
 20 trouble tickets back and forth smoothly and
 21 expeditiously.
- Q. Okay. Do the field technicians today, do they have
 mobile computers that ties them into these systems?

 A. (Smee) Some do, some don't. And, so, I quess that's

Okay. And, I -- it sounds like those mobile computers

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- it. It's as simple as that.
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- won't be functioning during that five-day cutover
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- period either?
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- (Smee) Well, let's -- that is generally the case. Α. There are sort of three different categories of situations for the field technicians, as we understand There are field technicians who have no mobile it. hand-held device at all. There are those who have a device that is a unique, specialized device. there are those who have laptop computers. The two devices that are being utilized are not wirelessly There is no broadband wireless connectivity connected. for those laptops. So, they will continue to operate as test tools or whatever other function that they can perform. But, in terms of any connectivity that would be required to the systems, when the system's not functioning, then the laptop or hand-held device would not be capable of using that system.
- Q. Okay. Do you know approximately how many repair calls

 Verizon -- well, either Verizon receives today or how

 many you're anticipating receiving, after you become

 responsible, say, on a typical day in late May or early

 June?

- A. (Smee) Take me a minute here to --
 - Q. Sure.

A. (Smee) You know, I'm doing the math, I'm not sure if it's right, in my head, because of the number you're asking me is not one that I have memorized. Let me speak about that. We know that Verizon gets, in the State of New Hampshire, two reports for every 100 lines that are in service per month. We know how many lines approximately, and I don't know that it's -- I have to question here if line count in service is a confidential number?

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Would this be better handled through a record request rather than --

MR. RUBIN: Well, no, I'm actually very interested in what Mr. Smee is taking us through, if it's all right with you, Mr. Chairman.

17 BY MR. RUBIN:

- Q. And, I would note that total line counts by state were in FairPoint's S-4 filing with the Securities & Exchange Commission. I don't think you can break it down by residential and business and so on. But at least the total lines in each state is a public number.
- A. (Smee) Okay. Well, there's approximately half a million lines in service here. I'll use that --

there's approximately half a million lines in service in the State of New Hampshire, and it is -- I use the term advisedly, because the number, depending on which lines you count, retail, wholesale, etcetera, and the changing dynamics of the business, customers coming and going. But, if you take two reports per hundred lines in service, and per month, on 500,000 lines, if my mental math is correct, that tells me 20,000 trouble reports per month for the State of New Hampshire, divided by -- I'm looking for verification from -- all right. Okay.

- Q. I'm sorry, I'm trying to follow with you and do the same math in my head. Two percent of 500,000, --
- A. (Smee) Let me do it.
- Q. -- would be 10,000, I think?
 - A. (Smee) That's right. Thank you. Thank you for the correction. So, 10,000 divided by number of calendar days in the month or -- I'm sorry. I apologize -- 10,000 trouble reports per month, divided by either 30 calendar days or 21 work days, depending on how you would choose to do the math, in terms of the reporting, will give you the number of reports per day.
 - Q. So, it sounds like, and that's just for the State of New Hampshire, it sounds like you're in the

- neighborhood of perhaps three or four hundred repair 1 2 calls or trouble calls per day?
- 3 (Smee) Yes. Α.

- 4 Q. And, do you know how that number changes during, say, a 5 serious rainstorm or a very wet weather event that 6 might occur, again, late May/early June?
- 7 It can double easily. Α. (Smee) Sure.
- Mr. Smee, are you familiar with -- this is something Q. 9 that Mr. Smith testified about last week, I'm not sure 10 if you were here that day, that currently Verizon has a
- 11 -- I'll call it a "call center", in general terms, to
- serve customers with disabilities and other special 12
- 13 needs. Are you generally familiar with that?
- 14 Α. (Smee) Yes, I am.
- 15 And, that they also have a call center that supports Q. 16 customers who do not speak English?
- 17 Α. (Smee) Yes.
- 18 Q. And, Mr. Smith indicated that those functions would be 19 provided by Verizon during -- well, under the 20 Transition Services Agreement, and then, after cutover, it was up to FairPoint to create those functions and 21 22 staff them. Is that accurate?
- (Smee) Uh-huh. 23 Α.
- And, I'm sorry, I'll let you finish drinking. 24 Q.

- apologize. Can you tell us what FairPoint's plans are to staff those functions after cutover?
 - A. (Smee) I can't speak with great specificity in regard to either of those two topics, because it includes not only the inbound repair center effort, but also the larger call center organizations, which would take customer calls for billing issues, payment issues, and orders. And, the work is being led by the folks in that organization, to determine, in -- particularly in terms of the multilingual issue.
- Q. All right. I hate to do this, but do you know if
 that's something that Mr. Nixon would be more familiar
 with? Or, if there's another FairPoint witness who's
 coming up?
- 15 A. (Smee) I don't know that there is another FairPoint

 16 witness coming up. And, this may require perhaps an

 17 oral data request.
- Q. All right. That's fine. Well, I think we'll just ask
 Mr. Nixon. And, if he wants to suggest a data request,
 that's fine.
- 21 A. (Smee) Yes.

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- MR. RUBIN: All right. Thank you.
- That's all I have for this witness, Mr. Chairman.
- 24 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Ms.

Hatfield. 1 2 MS. HATFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3 Good morning, gentlemen. WITNESS BROWN: Good morning. 4 5 WITNESS SMEE: Good morning. 6 WITNESS HARRINGTON: Good morning. 7 BY MS. HATFIELD: Mr. Harrington, your position is "Vice President for 8 0. 9 Network Engineering Services", is that correct? 10 Α. (Harrington) That's correct. 11 So, do you have responsibilities for all of the 0. 12 FairPoint classic companies? 13 (Harrington) My responsibility is in regard to network Α. 14 engineering initiatives, you know, primarily in the 15 central office and such plant arena and long-range 16 strategic planning in support of the network. Outside 17 plant engineering is handled by the local operating 18 groups, you know, throughout our footprint. Also have 19 a number of Tier 2 subject matter experts that report 20 directly to me that support the rest of the 21 organization. So, your duties, after the closing, would include 22 Q. 23 supervision of reports that will be focussed on the 24 Northern New England system?

- 10/29/07 DAY 6 VERIZON/FAIRPOINT-PUBLIC Α. (Harrington) The organization that will be supporting 1 2 the Northern states, primarily, like the network 3 operations center, a lot of the tier two functions that my group has been supporting will be handled by 4 5 Mr. Smee's -- under Mr. Smee's leadership. Network engineering will report to a different person in a 6 7 different group that will be situated up here. 8 So, it sounds like you won't have duties related to Q. Northern New England after closing or at least after 9 10 the systems are in place? 11
- Α. (Harrington) My duties will be corporate-wide in 12 nature, primarily related to strategic network 13 planning.
- 14 And, Mr. Brown, your position, I believe, is Vice 0. 15 President of Access Network Engineering, and you're 16 based in Washington state, is that correct?
- 17 Α. (Brown) That is correct.
- And, will your duties include supporting the Northern 18 Q. 19 New England states after the closing?
- 20 Α. (Brown) They will.
- 21 0. But you'll remain in Washington?
- 22 (Brown) At this time my intentions are to remain in A. 23 Washington.
- 24 And, will you have direct reports to you that are

- located in Northern New England?
- 2 A. (Brown) I will for the broadband initiative and
- building that project. The day-to-day engineering
- 4 operations will be located in the Northern states, and
- 5 be under different supervision.
- 6 Q. And, Mr. Smee, you are Director of Operations based in
- 7 Portland, Maine, correct?
- 8 A. (Smee) That is correct.
- 9 Q. And, who do you report to?
- 10 A. (Smee) I'm sorry?
- 11 Q. Who do you report to?
- 12 A. (Smee) I report to Peter Nixon.
- 13 Q. And, your duties will focus only on the Northern New
- 14 England states, is that correct?
- 15 A. (Smee) That is correct.
- 16 Q. I'd like to ask you a few questions about the broadband
- plan. My intention is to stay completely public. But,
- if you do feel as though we're moving into confidential
- information, please let me know. I'm wondering if one
- of you, perhaps Mr. Brown, could define what FairPoint
- intends when it uses the terms "DSL" and "broadband"?
- 22 A. (Brown) Struggling with understanding the question
- perfectly. With "DSL", DSL is a technology that uses
- 24 the copper infrastructure to provide broadband to the

- customer. And, it has a data range that's associated with it, on the high end being 25 megabits per second, and, on the low end, pretty much goes down to 768 kilobit.
- Q. So, when we see the term "broadband", should we think of your definition of "DSL"?
- A. (Brown) Not necessarily. Because the network that we are building supports multiple different technologies. It supports DSL. It also supports VDSL, too, which is a newer, higher bandwidth technology, a little bit shorter loop length distances. We also have the same type of network, the same equipment supports fiber-to-the-home in a couple of different flavors, being a GPON technology, which is a passive optical networking, and also a gigabit Ethernet or a Active Ethernet solution as well. So, when we talk about "broadband", we're looking at the entire network from beginning to end. That last mile link has multiple flavors of how you reach that customer.
- Q. And, how you reach the customer and the speeds that they get, is that driven by their distance from either a central office or from a remote terminal?
- A. (Brown) It is when you're dealing with a copper technology, yes. It is distance limited, yes. When

- you're dealing with the fiber, it is distance limited as well, but your distances go farther.
- Q. On Page 32, going over to Page 33, in your rebuttal testimony, you state that addressability means that a wire center has the capability for DSL, but "does not mean that every access line served by that wire center can be immediately connected to provide DSL service."

 And, there are a few places where you use the term "addressability", and then you use "availability", and then there's also a reference to something you call "qualified lines". And, I'm wondering, can you just explain to us if there are any differences between those three terms, and, if so, what they are?
- A. (Brown) There are some differences between

 "addressability" and "qualified". The "qualified" is a

 term that Verizon has been using. And, basically, what

 it means is, that customer has already been

 pre-qualified for being capable of getting that

 service. And, their limitations are 18,000 feet. Any

 customer beyond 18,000 feet is considered

 "nonqualified". Our approach, when we did

 "addressability", means that the equipment is in place

 to be able to provide service to that customer. Now,

 FairPoint does not stop at 18,000 feet. We also look

at other technologies to be able to extend that reach out a little bit further. And, so, that's why we try and -- we give an addressable number, and a qualified number is something that Verizon uses that's been pre-tested. We do plan to use other technologies to be able to extend that reach out a little bit further than 18,000 feet.

Q. So, is it fair to say that "addressable" and "available" are one in the same?

A. (Brown) In my definition of "available", it means that the customer is -- can pick up the line, call customer service, and get that service. And, so, whenever we do the final engineering on a project, we will actually provide the available customers that can get that

service.

Q. On Page 28 of your joint rebuttal testimony, Mr. Brown, you discuss what the broadband plan includes. And, I would direct you to Lines 5 through 11. And, you state that "FairPoint proposes to increase the percentage of broadband qualified lines in the State of New Hampshire to approximately 71 percent within 24 months of the closing of the merger." So, under that proposal, that would mean that, by February 2010, 71 percent of lines in New Hampshire will be broadband available?

- A. (Brown) That would be correct. And, if I could follow up on that somewhat. That would be on what we would call the low end of the spectrum. That is, using the 18,000-foot as a cut-off point would be 71 percent. We do intend to use other technologies, including the Smartcoil technology, which is a loop extender type service, and also other services, like an Adreniline, which is a doubler technology, to be able to reach further out. So, 71 percent would be the absolute minimum number of customers that we would be able to call "available".
 - On the upper end of that spectrum would be closer to 82 percent. And, so, our intention is, we will fall somewhere in between there. As we get down to final engineering, we'll be able to determine that number. So, there is a low end and a high end.
- Q. And, is FairPoint willing to make that proposal a condition of approval of this transaction?
- 19 A. (Brown) I hate to do this, but I'm going to have to defer that one to Mr. Nixon.
- Q. And, do you know, Mr. Brown, is FairPoint proposing any consequences if it fails to meet that 71 percent benchmark that you're setting forth in your testimony?
- A. (Brown) To my knowledge, we have not.

- Q. And, do you know if FairPoint would be willing to do so?
 - A. (Brown) I would defer that one to Mr. Nixon.

- Q. And, is there any chance or any likelihood that you wouldn't be able to meet that 71 percent rate within 24 months, if you ran into some problems that at this point you aren't expecting?
- 8 (Brown) We've tried to take into consideration every Α. 9 possibility that we could run into. We have been able 10 to do a lot more due diligence since the initial time 11 that I was in here testifying. I'd say there is a very 12 low probability that would take place. However, this 13 is -- you're in an engineering world, you're in the real world, there's always things that can happen to a 14 15 project that cause risk to it. But my confidence level 16 being able to reach that in 24 months is extremely 17 high.
- Q. On Page 28, and you go onto Page 29, you discuss the different phases of the broadband planned build-out.

 And, I'm wondering, you also talk about reaching 83 percent at a later point. And, I'm wondering if you can just clarify what percentages you're planning to reach under each phase, and also when -- how many months out you would reach that 83 percent?

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(Brown) Okay. Phase I is there will be no additional customers added on, that's when we build what we call the "core network". And, our intention is to build -kind of build an overlay network on top of what is already there today. And, the reason is, we want to build a network that is a future-looking network, and so we're building this IP/MPLS network, and those are kind of technical. But basically what it means is, most of the data that goes across the Internet today is in IP packets. And, so, what we're doing is we're building a network that extends that Internet further out into the edge network. And, so, Phase I strictly builds the core network and gets that in place to be able to handle the traffic that we're going to put on the network. And, so, no customers will be added in, as far as new customers, in Phase I.

Phase II, we will begin to add equipment into the central office locations. And, there's a couple of different things that happen here. There's 22 central offices that today do not have any broadband capacity at all. Those offices will be broadband-enabled in Phase II, and so there will be customers that will be added in, somewhere around -- well, that gets into confidential numbers, so -- but

there is some that will be added in at that point in time. In addition to that, there will be transport facilities put in place to be able to provide service to the digital loop carriers that hang off of these central offices. And, that moves into Phase III.

Phase III is where we actually do the digital loop carriers, which are these small boxes that you see out in the field that push the electronics further into the network and closer to the customer. That is where the majority of the customers will be added onto the network.

- Q. And, would it be at the end of Phase III that you would reach the 83 percent that you're planning?
- A. (Brown) That would be correct.
- 5 Q. And, how many months from closing would that happen?
 - A. (Brown) Our target is 24 months.
 - Q. I thought earlier we had said that you were planning to reach 71 percent within 24 months, is that not correct?
 - A. (Brown) Well, once again, it's the book end approach.

 It will be 71 percent up to the 82 to 83 percent. It

 will be somewhere in between that number that will

 actually be qualified at that time. And, whenever we

 do the final engineering on each one of these work

 orders, we will look at every possibility to be able to

- provide service to every customer out there. We do
 believe there will be a small percentage that will be
 longer loop lengths than we'll be able to provide in
 this initial phase.
 - Q. Mr. Brown, does FairPoint currently offer IPTV anywhere across the FairPoint classic system?
- 7 A. (Brown) Yes, we do.

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- 8 Q. And, where is that?
- 9 A. (Brown) Yelm, Washington, and also in the cities of Carney, Missouri and also Platt City, Missouri.
- 11 Q. And, do you know how many -- roughly, how many access
 12 lines FairPoint serves in those cities?
- A. (Brown) In Yelm, Washington, it's 13,000 access lines.

 And, in Carney/Platt City combined, it's around 3,600

 access lines.
- 16 Q. And, do all of those customers have access to the IPTV?
 - A. (Brown) No. There are some customers that do not qualify due to loop length considerations. It's a very small percentage in the Yelm area, but there are some.
- Q. And, would you happen to know what the take rate is roughly of the people who do have access to it?
- 22 A. (Brown) I do not have those numbers.
- Q. Last week, Mr. Leach testified that, ultimately, it is
 FairPoint's goal to reach all of its customers with

- some form of broadband access, whether through DSL or some other technology. Is that your understanding that that's the company's long-term goal?
- 4 A. (Brown) Yes, it is.
- 5 Q. When would you develop a plan to try to reach all of 6 your customers?
- 7 A. (Brown) I would probably say within the first 12 to 18
 8 months after running the Company, we would have access
 9 to all the records necessary to develop that plan.
- 10 Q. On Page 40 of your rebuttal, you state that your plan
 11 is to "mirror the current Verizon prices". Can you
 12 explain what you mean by "mirror" pricing?
- 13 A. (Brown) Well, my goal was, and I must confess I do not deal with pricing, I only deal with network builds.
- And, what my goal was was to make sure that the network
 was built to support the existing packages that are
 offered with Verizon today, and also have the ability
 to go further in additional network -- or, packages as
 well. But the initial push and the initial objective
 was to mirror those that are offered today.
- Q. And, by "mirror", do you mean "offer the same pricing as Verizon"?
- 23 A. (Brown) By "mirror", I'm dealing with the engineering
 24 side of it. So, I'm only looking at the network

- capacity and the capacity to offer the 1.5 and 768 and
 the 3 megabit service packages to the customers. On
 pricing, I do not deal with pricing.
- 4 Q. And, do you know who would be the best witness to talk about pricing?
- 6 A. (Brown) I'm going to have to defer to Mr. Nixon on that one.
 - Q. On Page 43, Lines 15 through 18, you state that existing Verizon personnel will need to be retrained in order to implement the FairPoint broadband plan. And, I believe you estimate that three weeks of training will be needed, is that correct?
- 13 A. (Brown) That is correct.

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- 14 Q. And, when do you plan to have that training start?
- 15 (Brown) Well, actually, we'll begin some of the Α. 16 training before close on this particular project, and 17 that's because we want to be very aggressive in our 18 rolling out this particular project. And, so, 19 therefore, I will need to do some of the training of 20 some of the techs that we will hire beforehand. And, 21 we will get them trained. And, then, our intention is 22 for them to begin to start the installation. then, we will train the existing forces. There's a lot 23 24 of training that's going to be taking place with them

- during this time period. So, our intention is to train
 the existing forces post cutover.

 And, is the cost of that training built into the
 broadband plan?
 - 5 A. (Brown) Yes, ma'am, it is.
- And, on Page 47, Line 7 through 10, you estimate that
 around three crews of two people will be required to be
 able to do the installation work. And, by my math,
 that is six people. And, I'm wondering, is that
 sufficient manpower to build out your broadband plan?
- 11 A. (Brown) We believe it is, yes.
- 12 Q. And, is that why it's estimated to take 24 months?
- 13 A. (Brown) That's correct.

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- Q. Do you think, if you put more people on that job, that you could do it more quickly?
 - A. (Brown) I really don't, because it's a matter of expanding the network. You have to build a core network, and then you have to get the rest of the equipment in place. And, so, you've got to be able to build it, you've got to be able to test it. And, there's also some fiber splicing that has to take place to be able to make sure that your fiber availability is there. This timeline that we've got is realistic. The manpower that we have is realistic. To try and

- accelerate that by throwing manpower at it, I just don't think that it would be able to accomplish that.
- Q. And, I want to refer you to a confidential document, and I don't plan to ask you any specific questions about any of the numbers, but it is Exhibit BHS-1. So, it's the exhibit to your rebuttal testimony. And, this is the latest update of the budget for the broadband plan. And, my question to you is, will you be continuing to update that as we get closer to close, and even post close?
- A. (Brown) We will continue to refine the project as we go, because it's -- we've been coming from a high level, whenever we first testified here, I mentioned that we were at the 30,000-foot view, and we're continuing to drop that view on down. We have been through a request for proposal process. We have gotten the vendor information back in. And, so, we are continuing to refine the plan. And, as we get to each one of the individual work orders, we'll also update, for example, if we have said in our proposal that we will be able to provide service to 173 customers, and we've had some customers leave, we will provide updated numbers, say it's 169, or whatever the number actually is at that time, or, if it's increased, we will provide

- those numbers. So, it will be through a constant
 working process to continue to refine those numbers.
 - Q. And, when you talk about refining them and continuing to provide them, is it your intention to provide those to the Staff of the Commission and to the interested parties in this docket?
 - A. (Brown) I will be providing reporting on the process of this project throughout the project. And, I will be providing those to Mr. Nixon. I will have to defer to him whether or not he provides them outside of that.
- 11 Q. On Page 38, Lines 16 through 21, you're discussing the 12 fact that you're not planning to build fiber to the 13 premises. And, you discuss -- I think what you're 14 referring to are what's been called "Greenfield" 15 developments earlier in these proceedings. And, I think you're saying that it's easier to build out fiber 16 17 to "Greenfield" developments, which I think are newer 18 residential and commercial developments, is that
- 20 A. (Brown) That is correct.

correct?

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- Q. And, it's more difficult to try to bring fiber to a retrofit or a "Brownfield" development, is that your understanding?
 - A. (Brown) That is my understanding. But, by the same

token, we also want to make sure that the offerings or what the customer is requesting requires that a fiber-to-the-prem be built as well. Because, if it's existing Internet-only connection or something like that can be handled through the capacity of the existing copper structure, then it makes a lot of sense to continue to use that copper.

- Q. You also state in that same section that FairPoint has no large scale plan to increase fiber-to-the-home in New Hampshire due to economics, especially in the rural areas. Can you just explain that for us?
- A. (Brown) Well, our intention is to -- we have no plans at this time to do a wholesale fiber-to-the-prem. But, once again, I will go back to, in a "Greenfield" application, if there is a new business complex, if there is a new subdivision that's put in, and there's an MSAN unit that's very close to this -- an MSAN, a Multiple Service Access Node, my apologies, in that case, we will look into offering fiber-to-the-prem at that location. And, we've done that in every location that we've done this type of network design. We are doing fiber-to-the-home in all new subdivisions and all new business complexes.
- Q. And, that's currently in the broadband plan as it

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stands now?

- A. (Brown) The broadband plan has the network and the equipment that is capable of supporting that. Each one of those offerings, let's say there's a new subdivision that comes into a certain location where there's a digital loop carrier there that has one of the MSAN or Multiple Service Access Nodes there. Then, we will look at that time the blade and the cabling that's necessary would be a work order off the existing CapEx budget that would do that. So, the network is there in our broadband plan, but the individual work orders building out to those customers would be individual at a later date.
- Q. And, I have a follow-up question that was asked last week of Mr. Skrivan, and I'm not sure you're the right witness, but I'll try it with you. Mr. Skrivan was asked regarding how much of the broadband plan investment would support basic service, and therefore could be booked as intrastate assets. Can you help us with that question?
- A. (Brown) I can't give exact numbers. I've been working with Mr. Skrivan to get that finalized. I will be able to say this, though, that the network that we're building is capable of supporting voice, data and video

1	services. So, whereas the initial push is strictly for
2	broadband purposes, the network does have the
3	capability of supporting all three services.
4	Q. If you and Mr. Skrivan are working on those details,
5	I'd like to make a record request to provide the amount
6	of the proposed broadband plan budget that will support
7	basic service.
8	MR. McHUGH: I thought we had that as a
9	record request, is what I understood the record request to
10	be last week?
11	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Previously with Mr.
12	Skrivan, you mean?
13	MR. McHUGH: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, let's verify that.
15	And, if it's an issue, we can raise it after the break.
16	MS. HATFIELD: Thank you.
17	BY MS. HATFIELD:
18	Q. Mr. Brown, do you think that there's any technical or
19	engineering reason why Verizon could not build out the
20	broadband plan that FairPoint has proposed?
21	A. (Brown) There is no technical reason, no. With the
22	exception, I will say, that their systems integration
23	that they have makes it a little bit more challenging
24	to be able to do this.

- 1 Q. Does that make it more expensive?
- 2 A. (Brown) I would have to defer that to Verizon, because
- I really don't know. I do not know the cost of their
- 4 systems.
- Q. So, when you say "more challenging", you mean from a technical or engineering perspective?
- 7 A. (Brown) I would say from a operations perspective.
- From a engineering perspective, as far as what we are
- 9 doing and everything, there is no technical reason they
- 10 could not do that. I do not know their systems
- integration well enough to know whether or not it would
- be able to work with their existing systems.
- 13 Q. Thank you. On Page 15 of his prefiled direct
- 14 testimony, Mr. Harrington refers to FairPoint's
- willingness to work with the Commission to address
- existing service quality problems, is that correct?
- 17 A. (Harrington) Could you point out where this was in my
- 18 testimony again please?
- 19 Q. Sure. It was in your prefiled direct testimony, on
- Page 15, lines 8 through 14.
- 21 A. (Harrington) Okay, I've located it. And, what was your
- 22 question?
- 23 MS. HATFIELD: Excuse me for just a
- 24 moment.

BY MS. HATFIELD:

- Q. In one of Mr. Nixon's responses to a data request, OCA 2-26, which is OCA Exhibit 93P, Mr. Nixon states also that "FairPoint is willing to work with Staff and the parties to identify service quality issues and to establish metrics that FairPoint will achieve, as well as reporting procedures by which FairPoint's performance can be monitored." And, my question is, Mr. Harrington, would you be the person working with Mr. Nixon and with the parties in New Hampshire on that or would someone else be charged with that?
- A. (Harrington) Mr. Smee has done a lot more investigation on this since that testimony, so I'd like to defer to him.
- Q. Okay.
- A. (Smee) I'm not quite sure how to answer the question, because there's a couple of paths I see. In terms of any discussions regarding the existing metrics in the State of New Hampshire, to which Verizon is currently held accountable, and which FairPoint has agreed to become accountable, there is -- we have no dispute with those metrics. We have said, clearly, that we will work to achieve the target levels in those existing metrics. So, in terms of -- in terms of working with

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- the Commission for discussion of alternative forms of metrics, I don't know that we've actually gone down that path, in fact, I think we've actually stated we wouldn't even consider going down that path for several years.
- Q. And, if you could direct your attention to OCA Exhibit 100P.
- A. (Smee) I have it.

- Q. And, this is a page from the Maine Public Utilities

 Commission website. And, it's for Verizon Maine. But

 it's an example of what the public can access for each

 company in Maine. And, my question is, would FairPoint

 be willing to work with the Staff and other parties in

 New Hampshire to develop a tool such as this for

 customers to be able to access in New Hampshire?
- A. (Smee) Well, I think it's my understanding there is a prohibition against sharing -- an existing prohibition against public disclosure of metrics in the State of New Hampshire right now.
- Q. But my question is, would FairPoint be willing to work with the parties and Staff to address that issue, so that the public could have more access to information on service quality?
- A. (Smee) I would have to say, I don't see any immediate

- reason why we wouldn't be willing to discuss that prohibition and the potential agreement we have.
 - Q. And, on Page 13 in the rebuttal testimony, on Lines 12 to 13, you discuss the estimated cost of work required to address existing service quality problems. And, you actually provide a figure that's confidential, so I'm not going to read it. But, in Exhibit OCA 108C, which is your response to OCA Data Request R-53 you do provide an amount. Am I correct in understanding that those amounts are costs for remediation work related to service quality, and that those are not costs included in the broadband plan?
 - A. (Smee) That is correct.
- Q. So, that would be what we referred to as "CapEx" in addition to the broadband plan?
- 16 A. (Smee) Yes.

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- Q. So, those amounts would be included in the Company's overall modeling and budgeting for the transaction?
- 19 A. (Smee) That is correct.
- Q. And, what happens if you underestimated that amount, where would additional funds come from?
 - A. (Smee) If we've underestimated the amount for the remediation necessary to bring the report rates into line with the target metrics?

Q. Yes.

- A. (Smee) We'd need to assess what our capital plan was at the time we determined that we were in shortfall to achieve the remediation efforts. And, we would determine, within the balance of the entire business, where the funding would come from to do that.
- Q. If you could turn to OCA Exhibit 109P. This is your response to OCA Data Request R-54.
- 9 A. (Smee) Uh-huh. I have it.
 - Q. And, if you could turn to the second page of that exhibit, to letter (d), the paragraph at (d).
- 12 A. (Smee) Uh-huh.
 - Q. If you could just read paragraph (d) into the record for me.
 - A. (Smee) Certainly. "FairPoint agrees to be measured against the statewide and wire center metrics which exist today in New Hampshire. We only sought forbearance of the imposition of the financial penalties. The SQI metrics target levels remain the same, and we will be working to achieve full on-target performance with progress coming in phases over the 2 years post cutover."
 - Q. Can you explain what you mean by "forbearance of the imposition of the financial penalties"?

- A. (Smee) I need to read the question. I do believe this answer references, unfortunately, I believe this answer references a situation in the State of Maine, and the text was incorrectly inserted in here.
- Q. So that, in New Hampshire --

- A. (Smee) There are, at present, there are no financial penalties in the State of New Hampshire for service quality metrics.
- Q. And, at the end of the paragraph that you just read, you talk about "working to achieve full on-target performance with progress coming in phases over the 2 years post cutover." And, can you talk about the phasing approach and how you would plan to achieve those service quality standards within two years?
- A. (Smee) Sure. For the most part, the service quality metrics here in the State of New Hampshire are being met by Verizon today. And, the two that are most problematic are, in a sense, are the "out of service over 24/cleared within 24 hours" and then individual wire center report rates running significantly above the target of two. Taking a joint approach to both of those issues, that primarily what we're going to do is, we'll be bringing additional folks on board, splice service technicians, building a proactive maintenance

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group, utilizing the new employees and existing employees, and that proactive maintenance group will care for routine maintenance work on the outside plant infrastructure, which will prevent troubles from They will also be charged with the project occurring. type goal of reducing the network -- or, the customer trouble report rate in the targeted wire centers where the numbers are significantly higher than they have That targeted project approach to those wire been. centers that are significantly higher will include identifying specific problem areas within the outside plant in those wire centers for remediation, which might mean a replacement of a remote terminal battery string. It might mean closing a closure that had not been properly closed and weather was impacting service It might mean replacement of some spans of old there. cable that are defective. And, all of that effort takes time. So, there are, in our first year, we anticipate going after about 16 of these wire centers. The smaller ones total about 36,000 lines or so in those 16 wire centers. And, we will be begin work and we will focus the effort on these 16 wire centers.

But, in terms of your question about the phased effort, it will take time to get the work done

in each of these 16 wire centers. We expect we can do those 16 in the first year. There's another dozen or so that we look to do in the second year. And, you know, over those two years post cutover, we expect that those wire centers that are running in what is described I believe as the "surveillance level" routinely, it will no longer be doing that. As a result, there will be fewer troubles for customers. They will have better service. And, the technician 10 force that deals with the troubles that do come in will be more readily available to get them fixed in a timely fashion.

- So, under this phased approach, if cutover happens as Q. scheduled on May 30th, 2008, that would mean that the earliest that the Company would be in compliance with all of the service quality standards would be May 30th of 2010, is that correct?
- 18 (Smee) That's two years later, correct. Α.
- 19 Q. And, if you would look back again at OCA Exhibit 109P, 20 if you could read your response to paragraph (e) 21 please.
- 22 (Smee) "E" as in "Edward"? Α.
- 23 Q. Yes.

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24 "FairPoint will not challenge the Α. (Smee) Thank you.

- existing PUC-established quality of service standards
 before 6 months following the date by which FairPoint
 is required to meet the wire center level objectives."
 - Q. And, the date that you're proposing that FairPoint be required to meet the wire center level objectives, that's the date you just discussed of "May 30th, 2010"?
 - A. (Smee) That is correct.

- Q. Okay. So, what you're committing to in subparagraph (e) is that you will not challenge those standards for at least six months after you're proposing when they would apply?
- A. (Smee) That is correct. And, in response to the question "would you be willing to commit to" -- "pick a date when you would be willing to commit to not challenging those standards."
- Q. And, the maximum allowed time that you're willing to commit is six months?
- 18 A. (Smee) Six months past that two year period.
 - Q. If you could turn to OCA Exhibit 92P. That's actually Mr. Nixon's response to OCA 2-25. I believe it was filed before you had joined the Company. So, I'd like to give you an opportunity to talk about this with us. If you could read the last paragraph of the reply please.

- A. (Smee) "FairPoint is committed to meeting the service level obligations required by regulatory agencies and the contractual obligations required under contracts that will be assigned to them or negotiated by them.

 If the current quality of service by Verizon does not meet such service level obligations, it would not be deemed acceptable."
 - Q. And, I think you just talked with us about at least two of the standards that Verizon is not meeting, is that correct?
- 11 A. (Smee) I did, yes.

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- 12 Q. The "out service over 24 hours" and the individual wire centers that have significant issues?
- 14 A. (Smee) That is correct.
- Q. And, it sounds like it's FairPoint's plan to immediately begin addressing those issues?
- 17 A. (Smee) That is correct also.
- Q. Mr. Smee, I wanted to turn to the issue of staffing
 with you briefly. And, if you look at Page 10 of the
 rebuttal testimony, in your answer beginning on Line
 13, you're discussing how you will address some of
 these service quality issues.
- 23 A. (Smee) Uh-huh.
- 24 Q. And, you state that you will ensure the retention of

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adequate technician staff to handle the volume of trouble reports and installation requirements. And, my question is, how is FairPoint working with Verizon to ensure that adequate technician staff remain with the Company after close?

Α. (Smee) Well, as it stands today, Verizon continues to operate the business, and operate the business in the normal course, I think is the term we've used a lot. They are maintaining the staff they have today. We do see routine regular reports in regard to the head count that exists here in New Hampshire and the other three [two?] northern states and by job function. And, we have seen that it is effectively maintaining that There is -- you know, month over month, when your talking about, in the State of New Hampshire, a thousand employees or more, there are some variations in that number, but it has not been a significant change. We are aware that there are potentials for retirements to take place. And, we are aware of the percentage of union members in particular who are pension-eligible. And, we are working to understand what we need to do to fill any holes that occur if there is a significant drop in employment or head count at Verizon as we get closer to close.

Q. And, in addition to the issue of head count, are you also working with Verizon in reviewing reports that they are providing that show you detail on the background and the experience and the skill level of people that are filling positions?

A. (Smee) Some of that information is coming to us. We

- A. (Smee) Some of that information is coming to us. We certainly understand the experience level of the employees and the years of service that they have with Verizon. That is a specific number that we get each as part of the information that we get routinely from Verizon. So, I suppose the answer is "yes".
- Q. So, you're looking at both the skills and the experience, in terms of number of years of service of people that are filling positions, is that what you stated?
- A. (Smee) Well, we do not have access to -- Verizon is -We don't have access to information on, when a new
 person is hired by Verizon today or yesterday, where
 that individual came from. And, therefore, we are not
 given access to it, and we don't believe it's necessary
 to understand where -- what the skill set is of a new
 employee. Is that --
- Q. So, if a new employee is hired that replaces someone with extensive experience in a particular technical

- job, you don't at this time, it sounds like, know the skill level of the new hire, and it sounds like you won't find out until after close, is that correct?
 - A. (Smee) That's generally true, yes. And, here is what I think I can say about the staff at Verizon, from what we see. Particularly, in terms of the technician workforce, I don't think there are any technicians in the State of New Hampshire who have fewer than six or seven years' worth of service with the Company right now. So, in terms of people being hired directly off the street, untrained, I don't think we're seeing that at all.
 - Q. And, your statement that they "have six or seven years experience", is that drawn from a Verizon report that they're providing to you?
- 16 A. (Smee) Yes, it is.

- Q. And, would you happen to know, could you direct me to that report? Was it provided in discovery, do you know?
- A. (Smee) I do not know that.

MS. HATFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
just reserve a record request, if it's needed, but I could
also speak with the Company and speak with Mr. Smee,
during a break, to see if we have received that

information. I don't want to ask for something that we have already received.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Yes, let's handle that during a break then.

MS. HATFIELD: Thank you.

BY MS. HATFIELD:

- Q. Mr. Smee, on Page 13, Lines 4 through 6, you state that "FairPoint is working to identify the garage locations serving the wire centers in need, where additional technicians would be best placed to effect this effort." And there, are you referring to those wire centers that you discussed previously that require service quality related investments immediately?
- A. (Smee) Yes, it's a combination of two things. It's the garages that serve those wire centers and the garages that serve the wire centers where the "out of service over 24 hour" is most out of line.
- Q. And, you state there that you're "working to identify those locations". Is that work still underway?
- A. (Smee) It's essentially done right now. We know which garages. I do not have them memorized, so I can't tell you right now. I could provide them if you wanted.

 However, I would add that, between now and close, just as we've said with the wire centers that we're going to

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target, you know, and we gave a specific list of wire centers that we're going to target first, we've stated that conditions in the network and conditions -- and the service quality levels in the network can change between now and close, which would alter where we would place our efforts. Which would then alter where we would look to hire those additional employees. So, if conditions worsened somewhere, we might move the wire center and/or garage higher up on the list. And, if conditions improved, because Verizon continues to do work to improve their network and put new plant in place, adding at a wire center that today looks like it is not achieving target, and jobs are completed by Verizon between now and close that make that wire center on target, then we don't need to add a person there. So, the answer is, the work is effectively done for now, but it's an ongoing view of what we will be -where we will be looking to add those people.

- Q. And, as part of your job, do you also have to develop a budget for making the changes that are needed to address service quality issues?
- A. (Smee) I have not been asked to create a budget at a real fine-line budget level yet.
- Q. But, if you -- if, after close, you realize that the

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problems	are	worse	than	you	had	exp	ecte	ed,	how	will	you
address	any l	oudgeta	ary cl	nange	es th	nat	are	nee	eded?	?	

A. (Smee) If it turns out that the estimations that we've made in terms of cost for the remediation effort are inadequate for any particular wire center, we will discuss what is necessary, what it's impact is, we'll create a picture and a plan for what the cost is for that remediation effort. We will discuss what impact that has on other necessary functions of the business and other plans for the spending in the business, and we'll make a determination as to how we would reallocate funds to care for what we need to care for.

MS. HATFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I have several confidential questions with respect to due diligence and staffing. And, I think I can ask one of them publicly, so I'll go ahead and do that now. But I wanted to let you know I do have confidential questions.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, let me ask this.

And, is that then the end of this segment of your questions?

MS. HATFIELD: I just have one more public, and then I would need to go into confidential.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. And,

Ms. Fabrizio, you have some cross-examination?

1 Probably about 45 MS. FABRIZIO: 2 minutes. 3 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. For scheduling 4 purposes, it's 10:30 now, I was anticipating taking the 5 morning recess at 11:00, coming back around 11:30, then 6 going from 11:30 to 1:30. I have to be on a conference 7 call at 1:30, so we'll take the lunch recess from 1:30 to 8 2:30, and then come back for the afternoon session. So, 9 maybe what we do then is, Ms. Hatfield, finish up with 10 your public questions, go to Ms. Fabrizio, and then, when 11 we return -- do you have any confidential questions? 12 MS. FABRIZIO: I have one or two that 13 may require confidential treatment. 14 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. We'll deal with 15 it as a block then, after we come back from the morning 16 So, Ms. Hatfield. recess. 17 MS. HATFIELD: Thank you. 18 BY MS. HATFIELD: 19 Mr. Brown, if you could turn to OCA Exhibit 105P. 20 (Brown) I'm there. Α. 21 0. And, that is your response to OCA R-50, and it's 22 discussing some of the due diligence that the Company 23 undertook. And, if you look at your response on the

second page, under paragraph (c), you discuss the

- locations that FairPoint selected to do due diligence
 on the outside plant. Can you just discuss the
 locations that you did choose and why you chose them?
 - A. (Brown) I have to clarify, I myself was not involved in this. So, I obtained this information from other parties. But, basically, what we wanted to do was we wanted to look at a cross-section of the towns that we were dealing with. We wanted to deal with the larger towns, and we wanted to get all the way down to the smaller towns. And, so, we chose Concord, because of the size of it, and we went all the way down to Newmarket, because it was a smaller town. That way we were able to take a look at the larger cable cross-sections, we were able to look at the more distributed rural markets as well.
 - Q. So, Newmarket was the most rural town that you looked at?
- 18 A. (Brown) That is correct.

- Q. Then, in the next paragraph under (c), you talk about additional towns where you state that you've performed a "visual inspection"?
- 22 A. (Brown) That's correct.
- Q. Can you tell us the difference between a "visual inspection" of those eight towns, many of which seem to

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- be in the North Country, versus the review that you did of the other towns you listed previously?
- Α. (Brown) The inspections were pretty much the same. these areas, they may have gone out a lot more of the rural routes, in addition to taking the major routes through town. The additional towns that I've looked at, it was, whenever I was driving through the area, and I did take a few side trips on some side roads as far as -- and I also stayed on the main routes. It's my nature, being in this industry for 28 years, whenever I ride down the road, I'm naturally looking at cables, I'm naturally looking at the condition of them. It is just part of my nature that I do all the time. So, whenever I ride through an area, I'm constantly looking at it. So, I made an effort to ride specifically through the North Country so I could look at some of these areas, just do a visual inspection.
- Q. So, a "visual inspection" means just that, you just visually looked at the facilities from the outside?
- A. (Brown) "Visual inspection" means I would find the central office in town, and then I would look at the routes leaving that central office and continuing out of town, inspecting it, looking at the closures, looking at the cable, looking at the poles. Pretty

- much everything that's involved in the outside plant,

 so I just do a visual inspection of it.
 - Q. But my understanding is, on the four towns, Concord,

 Dover, Hanover, and Newmarket, those were actually

 inspections where folks went inside the central office,
 is that correct?
- A. (Brown) No, they did not. They were strictly outside plant visual inspections.
 - Q. And, I think you testified that you were not involved in those inspections?
- 11 A. (Brown) That is correct.
- 12 Q. Were any of the other members of the panel involved?
- 13 A. (Brown) No, they were not.
- Q. Do you know if there were any other FairPoint witness in this proceeding who was involved?
- 16 A. (Brown) There is not.
- MS. HATFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 18 That concludes my public questions.
- 19 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.
- 20 Ms. Fabrizio.

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- MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 22 Good morning, gentlemen.
- 23 WITNESS BROWN: Good morning.
- 24 BY MS. FABRIZIO:

1	Q.	The first few questions I have regard general due
2		diligence, and I'm going to direct them to
3		Mr. Harrington. Mr. Harrington, approximately how many
4		central offices does Verizon have in New Hampshire?

- A. (Harrington) Central offices, I seem to recall, including post -- well, I cannot refer to the central office buildings, but to switches, approximately 348 switches and remotes.
- Q. And, that's in New Hampshire?
 - A. (Harrington) No, that's across the three states. I'm sorry. There are 27 switches and 96 remotes in New Hampshire.
 - Q. Okay. Thanks. And, how many of those switches are actually remote switching locations served by a host switch? Are all of those?

MS. FABRIZIO: Hold on. Disconnecting my knowledge of terminology here.

18 BY MS. FABRIZIO:

- Q. In total, how many New Hampshire central offices did FairPoint actually visit as part of its due diligence?
 - A. (Harrington) In the inside plant inspection, myself and my team visited four New Hampshire central office building sites.
- Q. And, were any of those four in rural areas of the

1 state?

- A. (Harrington) I would characterize the most rural as being Newmarket.
 - Q. And, were any of those four offices remote switching locations?
- A. (Harrington) No, they weren't.
 - Q. And, who selected those offices that FairPoint visited as part of the due diligence effort?
 - A. (Harrington) FairPoint provided Verizon with a profile of the types of facilities and assets that we wanted to visually have an opportunity to review. Verizon provided a suggested list of sites. And, once we received that list, I requested that one specific site be added. Well, it wasn't a specific site, it was a site that contained specific equipment, and that was added at our request.
 - Q. Thank you. Now, the next questions may go to Mr. Brown as well. In your testimony, on Page 6, Lines 16 to 18, when you talk about the due diligence performed, you state that you visited four locations, that's Concord, Dover, Hanover, Newmarket, and that's beginning on line 16, Page 6. Now, I'm going to refer to a confidential data response and attachments that FairPoint provided. I don't believe the answer requires a confidential

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1	response, but let me know if you think it does. In the
2	confidential documentation, and that on our list is
3	actually Staff Exhibits 49C and 50C, it's FairPoint's
4	supplemental response to Staff Data Request 2-8 and
5	confidential Attachments CFPNH 2050 through 2057.
6	Could you please explain the difference between the
7	number stated in your testimony here and the number
8	actually reported on those confidential documents, with
9	regard to the number of central offices that were
10	actually inspected as part of the due diligence effort
11	that FairPoint conducted? And, I would just note that
12	the confidential memo that I've cited refers to
13	"outside plant inspections".
14	A. (Brown) Okay. I am still trying to locate that
15	confidential memo.
16	Q. Sure.
17	MR. DEL VECCHIO: Excuse me, Lynn, what
18	was that again?
19	MS. FABRIZIO: 49C and 50C.
20	(Atty. Fabrizio handing document to
21	Witness Brown.)
22	BY THE WITNESS:
23	A. (Brown) This exhibit was not performed by myself. I

will try to answer any questions related to it, but it

- was not replied to by myself.
- 2 BY MS. FABRIZIO:

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- Q. And, in the memorandum that you see, FairPoint lists the one office in New Hampshire.
- 5 A. (Brown) And, we're dealing with Exhibit 49C?
- 6 Q. That should be -- yes.
- 7 A. (Brown) Okay. I see it.
 - Q. Okay. Could you explain the difference in numbers that appears from this documentation versus what you've stated in your rebuttal testimony?
- 11 CHAIRMAN GETZ: I'm sorry, Ms. Fabrizio,
 12 could you move the microphone closer please.
- MS. FABRIZIO: Sorry.
- 14 BY MS. FABRIZIO:
- 15 Q. There seems to be a discrepancy in the reporting of the number of offices.
- 17 A. (Brown) It appears that I -- whenever I did my
 18 testimony, I forgot about Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as
 19 being one of the towns that was inspected.
- Q. And, the memorandum that you are looking at, which is confidential, seems to list only one central office in New Hampshire.
- A. (Brown) That is true, but there were additional locations as well.

- Q. So, this is not the most current report or --
- A. (Brown) This report does appear to leave out those.
- Q. Okay. And, was the central office that was listed in that memorandum actually visited on the inside?
- A. (Brown) The outside plant teams that went out did not inspect the inside of any buildings. They did give reference here to inspection of the outside of the buildings, but they were unable to see the inside.
- Q. Okay. Thanks. I think I'll take the exhibits from you. Okay. And, as part of its initial due diligence effort, did FairPoint inspect any of the fiber-fed remote terminal cabinets that it plans to upgrade in conjunction with its broadband expansion plans?
- A. (Brown) We did not.
 - Q. Okay. And, then to move onto a discussion of broadband generally.
- 17 A. (Brown) Okay.

Q. And, as we've noted, through your discussions with Ms.

Hatfield, FairPoint uses a number of different terms in its testimony. And, we'd just like to clarify and confirm some of the explanations. On Page 32 of your rebuttal, starting on Line 17, you discuss the term

"DSL addressable". Could you explain again for us what FairPoint means by that term?

- A. (Brown) What "DSL addressable" means is the line has the ability, has equipment on the other end that can be wired to be able to provide DSL services.
- Q. Okay. And, on Page 31, you use the term "broadband addressable". And, could you explain that term again and how it differs from "DSL addressable"?
- A. (Brown) In my mind, whenever, as a broadband engineer,

 I tend to look at all broadband services. I use the
 term "broadband" more often than I do "DSL", because

 DSL is a particular technology. Whereas, broadband
 encompasses several different technologies.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. So, could I just confirm for my understanding, a line considered to be "DSL" or "broadband addressable" does not necessarily mean that that line is capable of supporting DSL services?
- A. (Brown) That would be correct.

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- Q. On Page 30, Lines 3 and 4 of your rebuttal, you also use the term "broadband capability". Could you explain what you mean by that and how that differs from "broadband addressability"?
- 21 A. (Brown) Okay. That was Page 30, --
- 22 | Q. Page 30, Lines 3 around 4.
- A. (Brown) "Capability" would be that that central office or that exchange has the equipment capable of providing

1 broadband services.

- Q. Okay. And, Page 28, Line 6, you refer to "broadband qualified". And, could you distinguish that -- tell us what you mean by that and distinguish from "broadband capable"?
- A. (Brown) Okay. The "capable" means that the equipment exists to be able to provide that service. "Qualified" means that the line itself is qualified for broadband services. That means it has been pretested and proven to be capable of supporting broadband.
- Q. Great. Thank you. And, let's see, what is the minimum data speed in the downstream direction that a line must be capable of delivering before FairPoint considers it "DSL capable"?
- A. (Brown) What we looked at is 768 kilobit down speed, which was the minimum configuration or the minimum offering that Verizon has today.
- Q. And, on Page 28, Lines 5 to 8 of your rebuttal, you state that "FairPoint will increase the percentage of broadband qualified lines in New Hampshire to approximately 71 percent within 24 months." Is that --
- A. (Brown) That's correct. If I could clarify on that, that 71 percent would also be the bottom range, as we were discussing with Ms. Hatfield. There is a range

- that we have because we do not cut off everything at

 18,000 feet, we continue to do engineering detail to be

 able to expand that offering. So, that would be the

 bottom end of the spectrum.
 - Q. Okay. Great. And, on Page 30, Line 5, you state that Phase II of FairPoint's deployment plan will add broadband capability to "an additional 12,289 access lines", is that correct?
- 9 A. (Brown) That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. And, on Page 31, you state, on Line 16, you state that Phase III of the plan will make 57,800 additional lines "broadband addressable", is that correct?
 - A. (Brown) The 57,800 would be the total number of access lines. So, at the completion of Phase III, that would be the total.
- 17 Q. Okay. So, that's not in addition to the 12,289?
- 18 A. (Brown) No, it's not.
- 19 Q. It's including?
- 20 A. (Brown) It's including.
- Q. All right. Okay. So, do the total lines, at the completion of Phases II and III, that's 57,800 you're saying?
 - A. (Brown) That's correct.

- Q. Okay. And, does that total equate to the increase in New Hampshire broadband-qualified lines from the current 61 percent to the 71 percent within 24 months of close?
- A. (Brown) Yes.
- 6 Q. Okay.

- A. (Brown) Once again, that 57,800 would be on the low end of the spectrum. Our goal, we'd be able to do above that 57,800.
- Q. Okay. Great. And, then, on Page 32, Lines 11 through 14, of your rebuttal, you indicate that, following the implementation of FairPoint's broadband deployment plan the percent of DSL addressable access lines in New Hampshire "will be approximately 83 percent". What exactly does that number represent and how does it relate to the 57,800 lines?
- A. (Brown) Okay. Once again, in this one, the 83 percent would be on the high end of the spectrum. So, it would be -- 71 percent would be on the low end, 83 would be on the high end. 83 makes the assumption that every line out of that RT or that central office would be able to receive broadband services. Whereas, the 71 percent would be if -- nothing other than the ones that Verizon has tested today would qualify.

- Q. 1 Okay. I think I understand. I have two highly 2 confidential questions on this subject that I will 3 return to later. Okay. Now, turning to Mr. Smee. Page 26 of your rebuttal, beginning on Page -- Line 19, 4 5 and continuing to Line 1 on Page 27, you provide two of FairPoint's reasons for seeking a two year waiver from 6 7 meeting the Commission's service performance standards. 8 And, at Line 19, you state that "After cutover, 9 FairPoint needs some period of time to ensure the 10 systems are operating as contemplated and all cutover 11 based issues (if any) are resolved. Any newly hired 12 FairPoint employees must be trained, especially the new 13 I&M technicians." Is that your statement, Mr. Smee?
 - A. (Smee) That is correct.

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- Q. Could you please explain what you mean by that statement? And, specifically, does FairPoint intend to cut over before it has fully tested its newly developed systems to ensure that they'll operate as contemplated and before you've completed training of the new hires?
- A. (Smee) I'll answer your second question first. No, we don't intend to cut over before we are ready, before the training is complete, and all full testing is completed. And, the simple point here is that there are -- because this answer, and this is the second part

of an answer, of the total answer, is in reference to why, from the time we take over operating the business, until cutover, we might not be able to make as much progress in improving the service quality metrics as otherwise would be desirable. And, the first part of the answer describes the necessity of preparing for cutover, that provides the majority of the reason why we wouldn't be able to move forward rapidly in addressing the service quality issues.

The second part of the answer describes a small possibility that, at cutover, there, despite all human best efforts, whenever there's a project, there will be some things that will go wrong. We don't anticipate anything major. We don't anticipate anything catastrophic at all. Very minor issues will undoubtedly occur, and we'll need a week or two to work through those. That's all -- That's really all it's in reference to.

- Q. You'll need a week or two to work through those minor glitches. Why are you asking for two years of --
- A. (Smee) Well, as I described earlier, that the answer to that particular question that I -- that you just referenced is in a request for, in effect, "why doesn't FairPoint start immediately at close addressing the

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service quality issues?" And, the answer effectively is, we need to prepare, we need to focus our efforts on getting new folks on board, getting them trained, preparing for cutover, and doing the cutover. Now, once that has occurred, as I described earlier, the effort to fix the wire centers that are not achieving at the report rate level that is the target, will be a phased approach. It will take teams of people focussed on Wire Center A, Wire Center B, to identify the problem, to analyze the locations where troubles are coming from, to put teams to work doing maintenance level fixes, like fixing closures or cross box rehabilitations, to put engineering teams to work on writing engineering jobs for capital expenditures for plant replacements. And, all of that effort cannot happen simultaneously in all wire centers at once. Ιt takes time to get there. And, I guess I would say it took time for it to become the way it is right now. It will take some time for it to come back to the way we would like it to be. Thank you. Still on the same page, you further Great.

Q. Great. Thank you. Still on the same page, you further state that it will not be possible for FairPoint to begin the work necessary to bring the Verizon's network up to standard until the Verizon network is operating

on the new FairPoint systems. Prior to this testimony,
FairPoint has provided data responses suggesting that
the service quality issues can be addressed by
increasing the number of outside plant technicians.
Could you explain why FairPoint now determines that it
cannot begin the work necessary until the network is
operating on the new systems?

A. (Smee) Sure. Well, there's two, I mean, what we've spoken of largely here today, and I think is in evidence in the service quality metric overall picture for the State of New Hampshire, we've spoken of two particular metrics that are problematic. One being the troubles -- out of service troubles not cleared within 24 hours or percentage cleared within 24 hours, and the wire center level report rate. The wire center level report rate issue to be addressed requires all of the work I just described, in order to rehabilitate the network to the degree in those small wire centers that need to be rehabilitated, that's a time-consuming effort.

In terms of the out of service 24 hour commitment, that is largely a balance between workload and workforce. If you have sufficient workforce against the workload that is coming in, and an

adequately trained staff, you routinely are able to fix

2 a higher number of troubles within 24 hours. You have 3 employees available to attend to do the troubles that come on that basis. So, we are taking the approach 4 5 that says "we know we need to bring more people in in order to attend to the out of service over 24". 6 7 However, we also know we need to reduce the trouble 8 reports, because we cannot operate the business in a 9 long-term perspective by just allowing trouble report 10 volumes to grow, creating poor service for the 11 customers, and then consequently needing to hire more and more employees to deal with the number of troubles 12 13 that come in and to attend to them. So, we have taken 14 this dual approach that requires us to hire additional 15 people to deal with both the 24 hour commitment problem 16 and to deal with the network report rate problem. Thank you. Just one follow-up to that. Does FairPoint 17 Q. 18 plan to start providing the Commission with reports of 19 this work immediately after cutover on the performance? 20 Α. (Smee) On the performance of? 21 Q. On their service quality performance measures?

Α. (Smee) Do you mean the existing service quality metrics that are in existence today?

24 Q. Yes.

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1 A. (Smee) And that are reported today by Verizon --

systems to report the same thing.

2 Q. Yes.

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- A. (Smee) -- on a routine monthly basis? It is our intent to continue doing that. During the TSA period, the transition period, post close and after cutover, using the Verizon systems, and then, upon cutover, using our
- Q. Okay. Great. Thanks. Okay. Let's see. FairPoint has previously committed that it will meet the Commission's service quality standards beginning six months after cutover is complete. Please explain what has changed that prompted FairPoint to change its commitment from six months after cutover to two years after cutover?
 - A. (Smee) I'm going to have to ask you to refer me to where that was said.
- Q. Yes. Sure. And, I refer you to Staff Exhibit 45.

 It's actually a non-confidential response to OCA FDR

 II-17(a).
- A. (Smee) Do we have that up here?
- MS. FABRIZIO: Mr. Chairman, I can provide a copy on the screen.
- 23 BY MS. FABRIZIO:
- Q. You see the response under (a). Could you read that

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- A. (Smee) Response (a) says -- well, you're looking at the reply?
- Q. Yes.
- Α. (Smee) "FairPoint will meet the PUC's service quality standards commencing six months after the cutover is complete. To do so will require an increase in technicians. FairPoint intends to hire those additional technicians." And, this was in June of this year. I guess, the answer I would give -- or, June of The answer I guess I would give you is, at that point in time, the level of detail that we had regarding the service quality metrics was not as great as it is today. And, our view into the wire centers that are not achieving at the target rate was much broader. We did not have, I believe at that point, a view into the Code 4 report rates, which are the outside plant report rates at this juncture. And, I think, simply put, deeper analysis of the situation has yielded the current view that it will take this time to achieve the targets.
- Q. Thank you. Now, has Verizon provided all the information that FairPoint requires to perform a root cause analysis of the service quality problems that

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exist in New Hampshire?

- Α. (Smee) Verizon has provided us -- provided us at FairPoint all of the information we have asked for in order to perform the root cause analysis at this time. There are, as I described our effort to finalize the root cause analysis, there is more information available in the Verizon systems. But the key to that, the use of that information, is actually having the Verizon employees and the staff required to do the analysis and do the troubleshooting and build the jobs to fix it. So, absolutely, Verizon has provided us everything we need. We really need, in order to do the final analysis to determine specifically what needs to be fixed in any particular wire center, we do need additional data. But, more importantly, we need the employee staff, the staff to actually do that analysis and make the determinations about what needs to be done.
- Q. And, when do you expect your root cause analysis to be completed?
- A. (Smee) Well, it would begin shortly after close, and with the development and identification of the proactive team, proactive manager, and the implementation of project meetings to begin the network

report rate reduction. So, when it would be done, I 1 2 would expect it would be done sometime around -- fully 3 done, at least in terms of the wire -- the final wire 4 centers that we are going to target or the final list 5 of wire centers that we would target, again, referring back to the fact that, between now and close, wire 6 7 center issues may improve or deteriorate, the final 8 list would be determined and the targeted approach and 9 the project time line would be put in place, and then 10 post cutover the work would effectively get underway. 11 Q. Let's see. On Page 11, Lines 9 to 11 of your rebuttal, 12 you state that "While clearing troubles in a timely 13 fashion is a measure of service quality, FairPoint 14 plans to address the number of troubles overall." And, 15 yet, you don't provide any details on how you plan to 16 drive down the number of total overall troubles. 17 you please explain how you plan to proactively drive 18 down those total troubles experienced by customers? 19 (Smee) Sure. And, it's a little bit of what I've Α. 20 spoken about already. But, organizationally, as I just 21 referenced, we're going to create a proactive 22 workforce, larger than we understand exists in Verizon today. We expect it to be led by the manager who will 23

report directly to the Vice President of Engineering

1	and Operations. That proactive workforce would consist
2	of around 66 splice service technicians in total across
3	the three states, 23 or 24 of them here in New
4	Hampshire. There will be central office technicians
5	assigned to the work. And, there will be
6	administrative assistants assigned to this team also.
7	There will be an outside plant engineer assigned to the
8	proactive team working for the manager. And, that will
9	be the sort of the direct line responsibility for
10	that manager and that team. They will be charged with
11	creating, implementing, and maintaining a proactive
12	maintenance routine schedule, to include things like
13	remote terminal electronics, routine maintenance
14	visits, having to do with batteries and filters and
15	grounding, to running what are referred to as "A lit
16	tests", mechanized loop tests on a routine basis on
17	areas in the outside plant to identify upcoming and
18	potential failure points, and to do routine inspections
19	on the outside plant in particular geographies. So
20	that, and then the technicians themselves will be
21	charged with performing the functions that will fix the
22	problems that have been identified through the routine
23	maintenance activities and through the mechanized loop
24	testing of the systems.

I should have very importantly included in the -- included in the routine maintenance effort will also be the ongoing effort to maintain the air pressure systems, which Verizon is maintaining well today, and that will be part of the effort also. The air pressure system is to keep the cables under pressure and keep moisture out. So, all of those efforts will both, by getting ahead of pending problems, and fixing them before they turn into real problems that customers can notice, that will reduce trouble reports for customers.

The other side of it, on the project side of it, whereby this proactive manager will pull together not only his or her direct report team, but also dotted line reports from the central office organization and from the repair organization, and from individual garages and wire centers, the supervisors and technicians out in the field to go after these individual wire centers that are running too high a report rate, that project then will focus heavily on those wire centers. Routine maintenance activities need to continue, but we also need to identify very quickly those particular locations within any wire center where the trouble is arising from, and then put

in place a remediation plan. Some of which may be capital, which would require outside plant replacement. Spans of cable being replaced, engineering jobs written in order to do that, and then the construction crews engaged to do that. Some of which would be more maintenance activity, which I think I referenced earlier, such as rehabilitating a cross box or getting up on a pole and fixing a closure that had been left open. So, all those things, to both routinely and proactively stay ahead of potential problems. And, simultaneously going, on a project basis, after areas where we know are already problems, where problems exist, those will reduce troubles from occurring.

I will make perhaps an inaccurate analogy. But routine preventive maintenance is something we all live with all the time. We change the oil in our automobiles to make sure they continue running. If we don't, the engine will cease up eventually. While the telephone plant is largely digital today inside and it's electronics and computers, it doesn't have a lot of moving parts that break and need a lot of maintenance. The outside plant is subject to weather, and it is — is of different vintages, and that's not unique to New Hampshire,

1 that's true across virtually the entire country. Some 2 cable is brand new, because there's a constant upgrade, 3 some cable is ten years old, some twenty, some thirty, 4 and some forty. The older the cable is, the more maintenance activity you require. There's some older 6 cable here, and maintenance activity needs to be 7 maintained on it in order to keep it healthy and operating well for the customers. That's what this is about.

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- And, has FairPoint been able to estimate the Q. Thanks. capital cost of improvements, the remedial improvements that you're talking about?
- (Smee) Yes, to a degree. I mean, clearly, you know, it Α. will require, as Michael referenced earlier, it's the 30,000-foot, 15,000-foot, 10,000-foot view. We will need to get into the analysis with the staff, the Verizon staff, when they become FairPoint staff, and the data, in order to understand exactly what it will cost in each individual wire center. But we've made an estimate based on the size of the wire centers. All of the ones that we would be targeting, as I said earlier, are relatively small. We've made an estimate of that cost. And, I think it's in the --
- And, can you tell us approximately?

1	A. (Smee) Yes, approximately 5 to \$6 million in the state
2	of New Hampshire for the first year, and a similar
3	number for the second year.
4	Q. And, that's in New Hampshire you said?
5	A. (Smee) Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Ms. Fabrizio, does this
7	complete this particular line of questioning? This may be
8	a good time to take the morning recess.
9	MS. FABRIZIO: No, but I'd be glad to
10	take the recess.
11	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay.
12	MS. FABRIZIO: I still have about 15
13	minutes for Mr. Smee.
L 4	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. I guess what I
L5	would suggest then well, let me verify first,
L6	Ms. Hatfield and Ms. Fabrizio both, is it confidential or
L7	highly confidential, what
L8	MS. FABRIZIO: I have highly
L 9	confidential, just two questions.
20	MS. HATFIELD: And, I believe my
21	questions are all just confidential.
22	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Well, I guess, in
23	an attempt to minimize hubbub, why don't we when we
24	return at 11.30. let's start with the confidential and the

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highly confidential questions, and then we'll return onto
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       the public record. So, we'll be back at 11:30.
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                          (Recess taken at 11:09 a.m.)
                          (PUBLIC HEARING RESUMES AT PAGE 129)
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1	(PUBLIC HEARING RESUMES FROM PAGE 95)
2	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Then let's move
3	back into the public record. And, actually, off the
4	record.
5	(Discussion was held off the record.)
6	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.
7	MS. FABRIZIO: All set?
8	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Please proceed.
9	CROSS EXAMINATION
10	BY MS. FABRIZIO:
11	Q. Mr. Smee, if we could return to our earlier discussion,
12	you were talking about the proactive work force that
13	would be in place.
14	A. (Smee) Yes.
15	Q. Who will manage that particular work force?
16	A. (Smee) Who will manage it?
17	Q. Uh-huh.
18	A. (Smee) There will be a manager chosen to do that.
19	Q. Not yet
20	A. (Smee) Not yet chosen, right. We've had some
21	discussions with our Verizon counterparts, but it is
22	not appropriate for us to be hiring people into
23	positions inside Verizon until we get there.
24	Q. Thanks. And in your work with Verizon on service

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quality issues, have you been working primarily with Mr. Nestor? Is that your key contact at Verizon?

- A. (Smee) No, there's a host of people at Verizon that we're dealing with. There's an entire structure of single points of contact between FairPoint and Verizon, along with subject-matter experts who are identified to participate with us and with our partners at Capgemini to pull together for us the information we need. So it's not Mr. Nestor.
- Q. Okay. Great. Thank you. And what is your contingency plan if many of the experienced Verizon technicians and management personnel who are retirement-eligible choose to retire prior to the close of this transaction?
- A. (Smee) We are developing a plan that will identify for us the steps necessary to take to fill in large quantities of employees in -- that are related to service issues, things such as a pandemic or, unfortunately, a labor issue where large numbers of people are no longer able to come to work. That particular plan will also be able to guide us in dealing with how to rapidly acquire additional employees if so necessary at the time of close or shortly thereafter.

We recognize that pension-eligible union

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membership runs in the ***CONFIDENTIAL*** range for
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          those who have thirty years of service and able to
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          retire with no penalty. And that, again, is similar to
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          the number you -- we spoke of earlier in regard to the
          folks who have already left in the OPT title. So it
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          is -- while it's not an insignificant number, it is not
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 7
          catastrophic if ***CONFIDENTIAL*** even if all
 8
          ***CONFIDENTIAL*** of the pension-eligible folks were
          to leave, which certainly could happen, but that would
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         be an extreme case.
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    Q.
                 Thank you. Now, will FairPoint, from an
         Great.
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         operational point of view integrate FairPoint classic
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          lines in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont into the
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         Spinco operations?
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    Α.
          (Smee) We have no immediate plans to do so.
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- think Mr. Nixon can speak to that in greater detail.
- 17 Q. Okay. So I should reserve these questions for 18 Mr. Nixon?
- 19 Α. (Smee) Perhaps.
- 20 Q. Okay.

- 21 Α. (Smee) That one in particular.
- 22 MS. FABRIZIO: That concludes my 23 questions more rapidly than anticipated.
- 24 CMSR. MORRISON: I'm going to leave my

1 questions open to whoever would feel best could answer 2 them. 3 EXAMINATION BY CMSR. MORRISON 4 BY CMSR. MORRISON: 5 0. What I'll start with is the simple things. What speeds 6 of DSL does FairPoint offer today? 7 Α. (Brown) I'm going to try and look at you and talk into 8 the microphone at the same time, which is a little bit challenging. 9 10 Today, we offer speeds of up to 3 11 megabits ---12 No, no, no. I want each increment. Q. 768. 13 (Brown) We offer 768. We offer one point or 1 megabit, Α. and we offer 3 megabit, as well. 14 15 Q. Thank you. Now, on each of those three levels, Okay. 16 what's the -- what are the distances that are supported 17 from the CO? (Brown) With the 768 offering, we've gone out to 18 Α. 19 22,000 feet and, in some cases, beyond, using doubler 20 technology. We've also -- the 3 megabit -- the 1.5, we've pushed out to 18,000 feet. We've also pushed the 21 1.5 out further in some locations, as well, in the 22

Midwest, for example. We have used Smart Coil

technology to be able to extend that out further.

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- We've also done -- the 3 megabit offering is primarily around 10,000 to 12,000 feet.
 - Q. On each of those speeds, what are the upload speeds, because what you gave me was download.
- A. (Brown) The download (sic) speeds are primarily going
 to be -- I think, with the 768 offering, I believe it's
 128 up. With the 1 megabit, I believe it's 768. And
 with the 3 megabit, it's also 768.
- 9 Q. Okay. Thank you. What is the price for each of those three on a monthly basis?
- 11 A. (Brown) It depends on the company and the territory.
- 12 Q. Okay.

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- 13 A. (Brown) It's not uniform across FairPoint.
- Q. Okay. So I'm going to assume you don't know the pricing for New Hampshire.
- 16 A. (Brown) No, I do not.
- 17 CMSR. MORRISON: Mr. Coolbroth, can I
 18 get a record request for that information?
- MR. COOLBROTH: Yes, you may,
- 20 Commissioner.
- 21 CMSR. MORRISON: Thank you.
- 22 BY CMSR. MORRISON:
- Q. Earlier today, someone mentioned VDSL2. Is VDSL2 deployed anywhere in any of your networks today?

1	Α.	(By Mr. Brown) No, it's not, at this time. We actually
2		have a trial that's about to take place, using VDSL2.
3		VDSL2 has been ratified for a while, but the chip-set
4		manufacturers have not been real aggressive at this
5		point. On the CPE side, the customer primary
6		equipment, the

Yeah.

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- --- chip set on the -- for the equipment has been available for a little while, but you've got to have 10 the CPE to match up to 'em.
- 11 Q. What are your best estimates on VDSL speeds and 12 distances?
- 13 (Brown) We haven't really done any engineering studies Α. 14 on that yet.
- 15 The manufacturer specs, what do they say? Q.
- 17 to about 3,000 feet. Then, it actually -- from that 18 point on, the nice thing about VDSL2 is it resorts over 19 to ADSL2+ standards and has the same slope 20 characteristics as the ADSL2+.

(Brown) Manufacturer specs, it's up to 50 megabits out

Q. Okay. Thank you. I'm going to move on here to a different topic.

Earlier today, it was testified that several cities in FairPoint -- in the FairPoint

- family -- have IPTV; is that correct?
- 2 A. (Brown) That's correct.

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- Q. What is the network speed for those -- for those networks with IPTV?
 - A. (Brown) Presently, the back bone and core network are operating at 1 gigabit speeds because of the number of customers that are involved.
- 8 Q. What about the -- down to the customer prem?
- 9 A. (Brown) Down to the customer prem, we're looking at 10 megabits to the customer.
- 11 Q. Is that bi-directional?
- 12 A. (Brown) No, sir. That's ADSL, so it's using asynchronous.
- Q. Now, you're giving me speeds for people who are using all three, the triple play.
- 16 A. (Brown) That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. What's the maximum loop length for your IPTV offering?
- A. (Brown) Presently, we're pushing that out to 10,000 to 12,000 feet.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. For those -- for your IPTV, do you require more than two pair?
- 23 A. (Brown) No, sir. We're doing a single pair.
- Q. Single pair everywhere? Okay. Thank you.

1	Searching FairPoint's Web site, I could
2	find absolutely no reference to IPTV. Do you know why
3	that is?
4	A. (Brown) I don't know why that is. I know, for a fact,
5	we are doing it in Yelm, Washington. And like I said,
6	also
7	Q. But a search
8	A in Missouri, as well.
9	Q. But a search shows absolutely nothing.
10	I'd like to make a record request for
11	all the marketing literature for the IPTV product. I'd
12	like it whether it's print or electronic. And I would
13	like the information whether it was to approval boards
14	or down to the customer. So materials they had to
15	get approval for these franchises. I'd like the
16	materials that were presented for those fran to get
17	the franchise, and as well as what they presented to
18	customers.
19	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Please confirm that will
20	be Exhibit 57?
21	MS. O'MARRA: 57.
22	CMSR. MORRISON: And beyond that, I'd
23	like to know what the price is for that bundling. And the
24	last thing I'd like, associated with that, is I'd like the

1 | complete channel lineup offered.

2 BY CMSR. MORRISON:

- Q. Next topic. Pertaining to COs, considering that you visited so few and there appears to be questions of maintenance and their state of repair, why haven't you visited more?
- A. (Harrington) As it relates to central-office facilities, the equipment contained within them -- you know, first of all, we did -- we did see 100 percent of the network in the form of the data room.
- Q. Mm-hmm.
- A. (Harrington) So we had extensive access to information. The four buildings, the five central-office switches that we saw, we felt, were fully indicative of the balance. And also, given the access lines that those central offices supported, we felt that it was -- it was an excellent cross-section of what was present in the state of New Hampshire.

We saw each switch type. We saw -- I mean, it was five different switches, all three switches -- well, four switch types. We saw one of the two STPs that were in place and literally hundreds of multiplexer deployments. We had the opportunity to see just about every kind of network element -- and in vast

- quantities, by the way, that was deployed.
 - Q. Thank you.

- I want to move now to emergency

 services. Are you aware that, this past spring, a

 complete CO was destroyed in New Hampshire?
- 6 A. (Harrington) Yes, I am.
 - Q. With that in mind, what are your emergency response capabilities?
 - A. (Harrington) FairPoint is currently in the process of pulling together a business continuity plan that will formally document how we're going to, you know, approach this within this three-state area.

As it relates to our pre-existing operations, we do have plans where -- you know, for central-office equipment, for example, we would make arrangements with the vendor, the switching vendor, much like Verizon would -- to replace a central office if there was a catastrophic loss like the site in New Hampshire.

- Q. So you have no established disaster-recovery team?
- A. Not a formally focused, only for this type of process, but we have teams of people that are in each one of our operating companies that are charged to take the leadership in this role.

1		(Discussion was held off the record.)
2		(Recess)
3		CHAIRMAN GETZ: Please be seated.
4		Okay. We're back on the record with the
5	ex	amination of the panel by Commissioner Morrison.
6	BY C	MSR. MORRISON:
7	Q.	Again, for anyone on the panel: So it's your position
8		that, today, there is no real disaster-recovery plan
9		for any of the circumstances or areas that FairPoint,
LO		today, services?
1	Α.	(Harrington) No.
.2	Q.	I'm sorry. Go ahead.
13	Α.	(Harrington) I must have characterized that improperly.
L 4		We are working on a much more comprehensive, more
15		focused business-continuity plan as part of this
.6		transaction. We do have in place, within our classic
17		operations, you know, disaster-response plans
.8		appropriate for the size of our corporation.
9	Q.	Okay. Will the new plan include a mobile disaster
20		recovery of some sort that would be complete with
21		switches and power cross-connects or would your plan
22		say, "We're going to acquire all this stuff and then
23		install it"?
24	A.	(Harrington) That detailed level of planning has not

1	been completed yet. I would not be surprised that, at
2	minimum, it would engage our vendors in some mode. But
3	how much farther down that path we'd go, I don't know
4	yet.
5	Q. When do you envision that this plan would be available
6	to be ready?
7	A. (Harrington) It's my understanding that the preliminary
8	plan is due to be completed in mid-December.
9	CMSR. MORRISON: I'd like to make a
10	record request for, whenever that is available, we would
11	like a copy, please. Thank you.
12	And that concludes my questions.
13	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Commissioner Below.
14	CMSR. BELOW: Thank you.
15	EXAMINATION BY CMSR. BELOW
16	BY CMSR. BELOW:
17	Q. On page 25 of your pre-filed joint rebuttal testimony,
18	you talk about provisioning of wholesale services and
19	state, at line 7, "We will utilize the existing Verizon
20	wholesale provisioning team in New Hampshire." And
21	then, at line 10, it says, "All members of this team
22	are moving over to FairPoint." Would anyone care to

(Smee) I'll speak to that. There are a variety of

qualify that statement?

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different wholesale-services or access-services organizations. So there are -- there's an outsideplant or splice service technician force that is solely dedicated to the access-services or wholesale organization here in this state of New Hampshire. That group is moving over to us.

There is an access-services, for want of a better term, back-office organization comprised of somewhere in the range of eighty central-office technicians that is at a location here in New Hampshire that does provisioning of services and maintenance of services for those customers.

And then, beyond that, there's the -there are the -- who are -- those 89 are dedicated specifically to the access-services and wholesale organization. So I think that comprises the full body of folks.

- Well, and wouldn't it also be true that some current Q. members of that team, before close, might retire or transfer to other positions within Verizon, so it will be only those members who are still part of that team as of the closing date?
- (Harrington) Certainly, that's true of any Verizon Α. employee today, no matter what service they're

1	performing; correct.
2	CMSR. BELOW: Okay. Thank you. That's
3	all.
4	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Redirect, Mr. Coolbroth?
5	MR. COOLBROTH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
6	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. COOLBROTH:
8	Q. Now, Mr. Harrington, I believe you described the
9	central-office due diligence that was performed by
10	FairPoint in connection with this transaction?
11	A. (Harrington) Yes.
12	Q. Do you believe that that due diligence was adequate?
13	A. (Harrington) Oh, yes.
14	Q. Why do you believe that?
15	A. (Harrington) I've been involved in multiple
16	acquisitions before, probably ten well, no, 13,
17	myself, over the past number of years. And, you know,
18	the process has been the same.
19	And in this case, we had multiple
20	opportunities to visit the Verizon data room that was
21	located in Texas where 100 percent of the network
22	detail was provided to us. Also had the opportunity
23	to well, throughout that investigation, to look at
24	capacities equipped, wire-report capacities, you know,

sizes, you know, types of technology, software loads, the whole bit. And then, cap that off with a visit of ten central-office sites spread throughout the three states, four of them within New Hampshire.

And like I stated before, we had the opportunity to see some really critical host central-office facilities. Those are the most-important sites in any -- in any network. The five switches that we saw just alone represents close to 19 percent of all of the host switches in the state. The central offices themselves, as well as the remotes that they supported, comprised approximately 17 percent of the access lines. If we wanted to expand that to include the DLCs hanging off the remotes, obviously it's a far greater number. But we had direct visibility of all of that.

All the power systems looked to be in excellent shape. Most of the environmentals looked to be in excellent shape. There was one site we saw where it was a little on the warm site. But I actually saw -- well, I knew the reason for it. There was new equipment being installed and there was a lot of duct work being modified in the overhead. So that was being addressed.

As I had stated before, we had the

opportunity to see every type of technology that was deployed. And albeit some of this is Alcatel-Lucent SLC 96s or Lightspan -- some might claim that it's old equipment, but I would counter and say it's rock-solid equipment. I mean, it's really good equipment. It's been serving well. It's going to continue to serve well.

So, you know, I guess -- you know, at this point in time, given the profile of access tandems, post switches, stand-alones, STPs, transport equipment, DACs equipment and all of the data that we had the opportunity to visit in the data room, I would say that we have an extraordinarily good grasp of the inside-plant facilities.

- Q. And Mr. Brown, do you feel the same about the outsideplant facilities?
- A. (Brown) Yes, I do. I think we have a pretty firm understanding of what the network is like, what the outside-plant facilities are like. We have identified additional maintenance that we do believe is required to maintain the outside plant. But as far as the overall aspect of the ability to support services today and also tomorrow, we have a high level of confidence that we will be able to support those services.

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- Q. Mr. Brown, you were asked about whether you had inspected remote terminals, do you recall, in connection with the preparation of your broadband plan?

 Do you recall that question?
- 5 A. (Brown) I do recall that question.
- 6 Q. And I think you indicated you had not inspected?
- 7 A. (Brown) That's correct.
- 8 Q. Why is that and how does that affect your plan?
- 9 A. (Brown) The remote terminals are somewhat -- I hate to

 10 use the term "cookie-cutter," but they are somewhat

 11 cookie-cutter. There are certain-size cabinets that

 12 are out there and there are a certain number of network

 13 elements. And we had all that information provided to

 14 us. We were able to take into consideration.

The bottom line is, in the remote terminal, there's either room for our new equipment or there is not. And there's either power facilities or there is not. In each one of the locations where it was questionable, we did specify a new outside-plant cabinet to be collocated at that location to be able to provide for the new services that we plan to offer.

- Q. Mr. Smee, you were asked to look at OCA Exhibit 80C.
- 23 Do you recall that?
- 24 A. (Smee) I do.

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1	Q. And do you have that before you?
2	A. (Smee) I do.
3	Q. I ask you to turn to page 2 of that document. I ask
4	you to look about a third of the way down the page. Do
5	you see a table that says "Outside-Plant Technicians"?
6	A. (Smee) Correct.
7	Q. Do you see the number at January
8	MULTIPLE SPEAKERS: That's confidential.
9	MR. COOLBROTH: Oh, shoot.
10	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Is this the single area
11	of inquiry you have related to confidential?
12	MR. COOLBROTH: It is.
13	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Do you have other
14	redirect?
15	MR. COOLBROTH: No. That's my last
16	question.
17	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Can we ask folks
18	to leave the room for a few minutes so we can get this
19	confidential question on the record? I'm expecting this
20	will just take a minute.
21	MR. COOLBROTH: It will.
22	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Don't go far.
23	(PUBLIC HEARING RESUMES AT PAGE 150)
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1	(PUBLIC HEARING RESUMES FROM PAGE 146)
2	CHAIRMAN GETZ: All right. Then
3	anything else for this panel?
4	Hearing nothing, then you're excused.
5	Thank you, gentlemen.
6	MR. COOLBROTH: FairPoint calls
7	Dr. Douglas Sicker.
8	Mr. Chairman, if Dr. Sicker appears to
9	be in a bit of a hurry, he needs to he's going to have
10	a class full of eager college students at 9:00 o'clock
11	tomorrow morning at the University of Colorado and is
12	anxious to complete.
13	CHAIRMAN GETZ: They'll all be in
14	mourning, won't they?
15	(Laughter)
16	DOUGLAS C. SICKER, Ph.D., Sworn.
17	MR. COOLBROTH: Dr. Sicker is not here
18	to talk about the game, Mr. Chairman.
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. COOLBROTH:
21	Q. Dr. Sicker, could you please state your full name for
22	the record?
23	A. Douglas C. Sicker.
24	O And what is your employment?

1	Α.	I am the director of the interdisciplinary
2		telecommunications laboratory at the University of
3		Colorado and assistant professor in computer science.
4	Q.	And did you prepare or have prepared under your
5		supervision a document which has been identified as
6		FairPoint Exhibit 5, which is the rebuttal testimony of
7		Douglas C. Sicker, Ph.D., dated September 10, 2007?
8	Α.	Yes, I did.
9	Q.	And do you have any corrections or updates to that
10		testimony?
11	Α.	No, I don't.
12	Q.	Do you adopt it as your own, as though read into the
13	4	record?
14	Α.	I do.
15		MR. COOLBROTH: The witness is available
16	fo:	r cross examination.
17		CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Thank you.
18		My notes indicate that it's the Consumer
19	Ad	vocate and Staff? Anybody else intending to cross
20	Dr	. Sicker?
21		Hearing nothing, then, Ms. Hatfield.
22		MS. HOLLENBERG: Actually, it's my turn.
23		CHAIRMAN GETZ: Ms. Hollenberg.
24		MS. HOLLENBERG: If I might approach the

witness, just to give him a copy of the exhibits, please.

CROSS EXAMINATION

3 BY MS. HOLLENBERG:

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- 4 Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Sicker.
- 5 A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I just handed you a packet of exhibits. And if you could, just take a moment to briefly review those exhibits and confirm for yourself that they are responses provided by you on behalf of FairPoint in this docket.
- 11 A. Yes, they are.
- Q. And you would agree that OCA Exhibit 88P is your response on behalf of FairPoint to OCA R-97?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. And OCA Exhibit Sicker 89P is your response on behalf of OCA R-98?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And OCA Exhibit Sicker 90P is your response on behalf 19 of FairPoint to OCA R-100?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. And lastly, OCA Exhibit Sicker 91P is your response on behalf of FairPoint to OCA R-103?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Thank you. Could you give me your definition of

broadband, please?

A. Well, it's a little difficult ---

CHAIRMAN GETZ: One second, please. I want to make sure. Do we have these? I don't see these in our...

MS. HOLLENBERG: Okay. Sorry about

7 that.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. I think we're set. Thank you.

10 BY MS. HOLLENBERG:

- Q. Thank you. And I believe I asked you what your definition of broadband was, please.
- A. Yes. Broadband is a very relative term. And it's relative depending on when you would be defining it.

When I was at the FCC, we made an attempt -- which is kind of a long, long life that I thought would have gone away a long time ago -- that the 200 kilobits per second was a data rate. However, that's obviously no longer a sufficient data rate, given the demand.

So broadband really is going to be a function of what the network can provide. So the offer, as well as what the users are needing. So as people start moving -- you know, when it was just Web

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Is

1 surfing, you needed a certain data rate. But now, as we start adding more and more services, the data rate's 2 3 starting to go up. So to give a label, to give an absolute, 4 5 is rather difficult. And that's also dependent so much 6 on the network, the distance from the facility, as well 7 as the customer's demands, so... 8 Okay. Well, what would -- how would you define Q. 9 broadband as it's used in the FairPoint broadband plan? 10 I would define it as being -- offering higher data-rate Α. 11 services for bulky media-rich applications. 12 And what is your definition of higher data-rate Q. services? 13 14 I mean, higher data rate could be anything above voice 15 service, which is a very low kilobit, you know. 16 What is that? Could you be specific? Q. 17 Α. Sure. I mean, most data rates for voice can be 18 anywhere in the -- below 100 kilobits per second. 19 Whereas, when you start offering and wanting to surf 20 the Web or do multiple things, such as phone service 21 and Web or phone service, Web and television, you start 22 getting this additive effect of requiring higher and

So under the plan, it could be above 100 kilobits?

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higher data rates.

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that what you said?

A. Oh, certainly. I mean, we're talking, you know, in the area of 1 megabit and above. And this, again, is dependent upon how far a customer might be from the central office and what they want.

If consumers are very far away, but they don't want high data rates, then it's sufficient, you know, to have seven -- you know, 700 kilobits, in that ballpark. However, there will be customers who will want very high data rates, such as businesses. And in that sense, you'll have to consider above 10 megabits per second.

- Q. And in your assessment of the FairPoint broadband plan and whether or not that provides benefits, what is your understanding of the needs and wants of customers in New Hampshire?
- A. I had only a limited look into customer demands. I read some documents that New Hampshire -- a development authority within New Hampshire wrote some years ago.

 And they were, at that time, seeing that they were satisfying their high -- their band-width demands. But I think that was too dated.

So as time goes on, you will be looking at, you know, these higher data rates, as I said,

because of demand from users. I was not given much
insight into what the actual consumer demands are, but
I know that what was going on was that the FairPoint
plan made available a much higher data-rate service
across most of the territory.

Q. Much higher in comparison to what?

- A. To the Verizon network. The percentage -- let's say the percentage of available broadband.
- Q. Now, you've heard this morning -- I believe you've been here this morning -- some discussion about addressability and availability. And I'd like to get your sense of whether -- whether or not those two things are different, what they are, and how they're different.
- A. Well, I've heard those terms defined differently by different companies and different segments of the industry.

I think what Michael Brown described is how FairPoint is using it at this point. Whether the electronics on either end are available, as well as the line is capable, is driving both of those definitions.

Q. And I guess -- correct me if I'm wrong, but I guess when I heard Mr. Brown testifying, it sounded to me that, in order for a customer to be able to order and

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receive DSL or broadband, it sounded like the three -three things had to occur. There had to be availability, capability, and qualification or be qualified. Is that your understanding?

Again, we're getting into these descriptions which Α. might be best to actually talk about the details of the system rather than trying to label it with a term, "availability" or whatever.

I mean, clearly, in a network, you have to have facilities either in the central office or in a remote switch to be able to handle a higher-rate The line going from that central office to the home has to be of a certain length. It has to have a certain characteristic -- characterized in a certain way to be able to support the signal. And then, even little things like home wiring and such come into the equation.

So the way to think about it is the central office or remote switch has to be able to support -- in other words, have the equipment, have the gear -- and then you have to have the line condition. There's another component to it, too, which is very important to consider in this situation, which is it's not just the central office to the user, it's also the

central office to the network. And you want to make sure that you have your core network built in such a way so that you will be able to provision the service in a meaningful way to the customer.

I mean, it's the analogy, as I said, you don't put racing tires on an old car. You know, you don't put very high-speed data rates to a central office that's not -- that doesn't have a back-bone connection that's of equal high rate.

- Q. I guess, as a lay person, in terms of broadband, I'm trying to understand how many people, after FairPoint's broadband plan has been fully deployed as described this morning, will be able to call FairPoint up and say, "Can I have broadband turned on at my house?" Is it 71 percent, 80 percent, 83 percent? What is your understanding?
- A. My understanding is that it's in the ballpark of 80 percent. But again, this is kind of a bit of a moving target. I've seen multiple plans, broadband plans, over the last several months, as FairPoint's gotten more information about the network, the Verizon network, the existing network, and has made plans on what equipment they could deploy, how they could deploy it.

1	And there's obviously an engineering
2	economic that has to go into play where you're looking
3	at, "Well, what gear would I deploy where and when?
4	What is the cost of that? How can I get the most bang
5	for my buck," so to speak. And then, what technology
6	to deploy.
7	But to answer your question, I'm under
8	the impression that it's looking at 80 percent of the
9	customers.
10	Q. What's the most-recent plan that you've seen from
11	FairPoint?
12	A. I actually have it in front of me. I believe it's from
13	the middle of September.
14	Q. Okay. And is that I guess, Mr. Chairman, that is a
15	more-recent plan than the Office of Consumer Advocate
16	has seen and I would like to make a record request,
L7	then, for the company to provide that.
L8	MR. COOLBROTH: I don't know what the
L 9	witness is looking at.
20	WITNESS SICKER: It's the plan that Pat
21	had sent to me. I'm happy to share it.
22	MR. COOLBROTH: If it's not been
23	provided before, we'll provide it. I'm still not clear
24	what he's looking at.

We'll provide it.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. We'll reserve

MS. HOLLENBERG: Mr. Chairman, what I would like to do is to ask that we have access to a copy of that document over the lunch period of time, if that's possible, in case we do have some additional questions for any of the witnesses that have testified today.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: We'll make sure that copies are made available during the lunch recess.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you.

BY MS. HOLLENBERG:

Exhibit 59.

- Q. Would you agree that you did not specifically look at FairPoint's broadband plan to determine the extent to which FairPoint's financial integrity could be affected by the plan?
- A. I didn't look to the details of it, but I did have discussion with individuals. I asked, you know, "With this plan, is this a plan that you can undertake and still remain financially viable?" And I was told yes.
- Q. Okay. And who were those discussions with?
- A. It was with a number of individuals at FairPoint. It was technologist Michael Brown. It was consultants

 Balhoff and Rowe.

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- Q. And you do not personally know about the financial conditions of FairPoint, do you?
- 3 A. Not in detail, no.
- Q. And you did not do any cost studies regarding the cost of upgrading the service in New Hampshire?
- 6 A. Again, not in detail.
- 7 Q. Nor in Maine or Vermont, do you agree with that?
- 8 A. That's right.
- 9 Q. And you haven't looked at the likely return on 10 FairPoint's broadband investment; correct?
- 11 A. No.
- Q. And you'd agree that you're not an expert on economics or investment?
- 14 Well, I can't claim to be an expert in economics, but I Α. 15 have been actually -- I've worked a great deal in the 16 area over the years. I am a professor in 17 interdisciplinary telecommunications, which is 18 economics and technology. So I've taught classes on 19 economic modeling, but I don't claim to be an expert in 20 I don't have advanced degrees in economics. it.
- 21 Q. Okay. Or investment. Would you agree with that?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- 23 Q. Thank you. I won't hold it against you.
- Would you agree that FairPoint has

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touted its broadband deployment as one of the mostimportant benefits of the proposed transaction?

I would say that they've touted the network upgrade, Α. which is much more than just broadband and the narrow access perspective. You know, really, the -- what's interesting about this network upgrade is that it's very radically different from general systems, in that you're looking at gigabit Ethernet, you're looking at MPLS, you're looking at technology on the edge that would support a broad plethora of access technologies.

So it's not simply -- when we say "broadband," oftentimes people are just thinking about the access technology, the DSL at the end. So I would say what they've been touting and what I've heard in our discussions is the big overall network picture: Thinking about the core, thinking about these services, thinking about how to make it flexible.

- And that broadband or the ability to deploy broadband Q. further, though, is an important aspect of that network upgrade?
- Α. Oh, without question.
- And would you agree that broadband deployment, as Q. proposed, is a fundamental part of the Commission's public-interest determination in this case?

- A. Let me just restate it. Do I believe that it's important to the Commission that this broadband plan is sufficient?
 - Q. Do you believe that it's an important aspect of their determination of whether or not this transaction is in the public interest?
 - A. I would say that I do, based on what I've seen in documents from New Hampshire, in that they're looking at how do we enhance broadband capability and how do we work with local players to make that enhancement. And also, just in the general measurement, which is another role that New Hampshire has, you know, understanding what broadband is, what's out there and how to improve it.
 - Q. Thank you. And you've heard, I believe, this morning

 -- and you probably have -- you know this already -
 but FairPoint has offered to make broadband available

 to somewhere in the vicinity of 71 to 83 percent of its

 Spinco customers within 24 months of close. Do you

 recall that?
 - A. Yes, I do.

Q. And in your testimony at page 25, lines 16 and 17, you state that FairPoint has explicitly stated how much will be invested and when.

- 1 A. I'm sorry. Which page again?
- 2 Q. Sure. Page 25.
- 3 A. Page 25.
- 4 Q. Starting at line 16.
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. So FairPoint has explicitly stated how much it will 7 invest in the network and when the investment will 8 And then, you continue to describe -- to state occur. 9 that the FairPoint plan also describes the types of 10 technology that will be deployed and how the technology 11 supports migration toward higher-speed architecture 12 such as fiber-to-the-home. Did I read that correctly?
 - A. Certainly, the first part. I'll read it.

"It also describes the types of technology that would deploy and how the technology supports migration toward higher-speed architectures such as fiber-to-the-home."

- Q. Okay. If I could have you look at page 2 of your rebuttal testimony, please.
- 20 A. Yes.

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Q. Lines 16 to 18, you state here that the goal of increasing broadband deployment is not well-served by ordering a specific deployment with specific data rates, specific technology, and specific timelines.

A. Yes.

- 2 Q. And I guess I'm wondering if, given that FairPoint has
- 3 identified explicitly how it will invest, when it will
- 4 invest, how much it's going to invest, is it your
- 5 position that the PUC should not make FairPoint's
- 6 proposed undertakings mandatory conditions of approval?
 - A. No. And -- no, I'm not stating that. Let me separate those two.

What FairPoint has promised in their broadband plan is they've talked about a number of different technologies, not one technology. For example, there was not an -- there was not a statement saying, "We're going to provide fiber-to-the-home to everybody."

Secondly, there's not a specific data rate that's dictated for all users. I think that would be a mistake. To say it has to be 1 megabit or it has to be 5 megabits could be problematic, because either you're going to underserve people or overserve people. What you want to do is be able to provide a service based on what the network can support and how you can upgrade it and pass the upgrade.

The third is the timeline. Now, that one is where I'd say there's closest coupling, which is

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a certain percentage of broadband at a certain time
period. But this is really a range, because what
they've what they've said is, in their broadband
deployment plan, is over so many months they're going
to look at broadband availability to increase general
broadband availability and upgrade the core network and
upgrade the access network and everything else
associated with it. That has more to do with what
network changes are being done, what's going to be
looked at. So I differentiate those in that way.

- Q. I guess I'm wondering, if the PUC does not make some sort of objective requirements a part of their order, how it enforces any of these undertakings that the companies are agreeing to provide?
- A. Well, again, I think differentiating it from specific data rates -- as I said, specific technology. In other words, that it has to be 10 megabits fiber to everybody, that would be, I think, a mistake. Because I think, again, you're going to underserve people and you're probably going to breach the viability of a lot of different companies.

What they have done with their broadband plan is said -- they've stated goals and goals of percentage of available broadband service. I think

that's reasonable. I don't -- I can't speak for the company to say that they should or should not be obligated.

With my days -- I used to be at the FCC, for those of you who don't know that. You know, we weren't specific to technology, we weren't specific to data rates, but we did have goals. And that -- we thought that those were important. Trying to encourage companies to invest, trying to work -- you know, have companies working with state government and federal government to get tax breaks or whatever other things would be removing right-of-way problems. Those are useful things that allow companies to make investment decisions to move ahead.

Q. Would you agree -- would you agree that -- the sense that I got, in reading your testimony -- after reading that statement, which it struck me as different from what you're describing -- that you were really opposed to any kind of standards set by the PUC for FairPoint to achieve their goals.

Would you agree that your testimony is primarily concerned with a suggestion that's been made, perhaps not directly in this docket, but in the public, that fiber is better than DSL and fiber should be

what's deployed?

A. Certainly -- and I described this when I was in Vermont
-- rather, in Maine. What brought me into this all was
Bob Rowe called me -- and he's called me many times
over the years, even when he was a commissioner -chairman, rather -- and asked me a technical question,
which I'm often asked technical questions by PUC
members.

And he said, "Is DSL dead?" And I said,
"Oh, of course not." I said, "It's an emerging
technology. It's advancing. There's all sorts of
things going on." He said, "Do you think that fiber is
going to supplant it?" I said, "I think they're going
to work in tandem. I think you're going to see fiber
deployment."

So that's how I was brought into it.

Certainly, my original interest was to express that DSL has not been a dead technology. Later, after I wrote an initial white paper for FairPoint describing why DSL is not dead, I was asked to look at their overview of their broadband plan to say does this make sense. And I did that.

What I wanted to do was, then, look at the bigger picture, not just DSL, but what are they

doing at their core of their network. How are they upgrading things. What are they putting -- what new technology are they putting in. Are they moving away from ATM, which, again, is something I embrace, moving to MPLS network.

question about DSL versus fiber, into an assessment of how should networks evolve. And there's a lot of best practices that are being looked at. There's a lot of work in that area to say, you know, we really need to start thinking differently. We need to start following what's been learned in the data comp world, because that's what's taking over. That's how data's being moved now.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: "Data comp" meaning data compression?

WITNESS SICKER: I'm sorry. It used to be -- you know, you've probably heard the term that there was the telco network, the phone network, and then there was like the Internet. And in some ways, those were competing rival -- competing industries. There were people who made routers that routed IP packets, Internet traffic. And there were people who made switches like Lucent and NorTel and others.

And over time, what's happened is
there's been this convergence of services voice, video
and data onto data networks that are primarily
Internet-based. And that change is what's driven a lot of
the changes in the architecture as to whether you can do
circuit switching or packet switching, whether you would
use traditional circuit-switch gear or rather packet-
switch gear and everything that's associated with that.

So this change has really been a part of thinking about voice services, cable services -- when I say "cable," I mean television services -- Internet services, all coming together over one pipe. And that convergence of those -- of those different services onto that pipe has driven this change from traditional telco architectures, a circuit-switch architecture, to a packet-switch architecture that we now see.

- Q. Could I have you look at your testimony at page 24, please? It looks like you're citing some goals enumerated by the New Hampshire Division of Economic Development. And I think you mentioned those before in -- a little while ago when you were testifying. What are the dates of those goals?
- A. These were quite a few years ago. These were 2002, I believe, 2003, that time period. It was the last

document that I could find talking about that at the 1 2 time. Okay. And you would agree that goal number 2 states, 3 Q. 4 "Work with providers of telecommunications services, 5 educators and municipal, county, state and other government officials to assist efforts to enhance the 6 7 deployment of telecommunications services." 8 Α. Yes. 9 Would you agree that this goal contemplates government Q. 10 efforts to deploy broadband where telecommunication 11 providers do not? 12 Α. Like muni Wi-Fi? Government paying for... 13 Sure. 0. I believe that this goal could include that. 14 15 Okay. And would you agree that wireless initiatives by 16 providers other than FairPoint should not be opposed by 17 FairPoint? 18. Α. Yes. 19 And would you agree that a wireless solution may 20 be more appropriate in some areas of New Hampshire 21 because of the geography and other specific needs? 22 I would say there could be wireless. There could be Α.

many different technologies that might be more

appropriate or less appropriate depending on the

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- terrain and the deployment and what's there, what's available.
 - Q. Mr. Leach testified the other day that FairPoint expects to serve, with broadband, a hundred percent of the Spinco customers. What, in your opinion, is the likelihood of that happening?
 - A. You mean -- at what time? I mean, in five years, in ten years?
 - Q. In five years.

- A. I think it's certainly possible. The thing is, though, you'd need to know the details of all of the loop reaches, understand what the outside-plant looks like. You'd have to understand where you could position other technology. And again, FairPoint doesn't have to just use wireline technology. They can use wireless, as well. And I encourage them to do it where it's applicable. They could use fiber.
- Q. But you didn't do any assessment in terms of a plan or the loop-specific ---
- A. I don't have detailed specifications -- the specifics of the Verizon network now. I don't know to the extent that FairPoint has the details; that you would need to really -- you know, because at some point, Michael's team, Michael Brown's team, will have to look at the

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details of the network in great -- you know, great detail and understand what can be done, how it can be done, what services can be offered, and how to best reach these customers. But I certainly think that you can get all of the customers. But then the question is, at what cost.

- 0. Mm-hmm.
- And some of these customers out at, you know, the 99th percentile of difficulty, it's very, very hard. very expensive.
- What is the minimum reasonable data rate? Q.
- Again, as I alluded to at the beginning, I think that's Α. really dependent upon so many things. Somebody who's very, very far out, you might not even be able to get broadband to them presently. Somebody who's close in and a large business, certainly, you'd want to be able to give several megabytes to tens of megabytes -- or megabits per second, rather, I'm sorry.

So I can't say that there is an absolute number, because it does ride a curve, depending upon the demand of the customer, as well as the characteristics of the network.

Under the FairPoint plan, do you have an opinion about 0. what the minimum reasonable data rate would be?

- 1 Α. Well, again, I mean, I know that they're going to be 2 deploying everything from things that are in the 700 3 kilobit per second, all the way up to 20, maybe even 4 higher, that you'd want the technology, 20 megabits per 5 I think those are all reasonable. And again, 6 I think this needs to be tailored to the demands of the 7 customer. As I said before, you wouldn't want to say 8 it has to be 5 megabits per second when the customers 9 aren't going to be willing to pay for it.
- 10 Q. You testified in the comparable proceedings in Maine?
- 11 A. Yes.

Q.

- 12 Q. And do you recall testifying that the minimum

 13 reasonable data rate was above a megabit per second?
- 14 Α. Yeah. And again, we -- in that proceeding, in that 15 testifying, we talked about different data rates. And 16 I do believe that you could say 1 megabit might be the 17 new number that the FCC should have as a goal and --18 but it's a goal, again. And there's the realities of it, which is, you know, somebody who's nearby who can 19 20 be provisioned by VDSL should be able to get 10 21 megabits or 20 megabits per second or higher. But 22 somebody who's very far out from a facility, you're 23 going to have a very different situation there.

1 your testimony, please? 2 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, I think I may have 3 to interrupt at this point, Ms. Hollenberg. Do you ---MS. HOLLENBERG: I have two questions 4 5 about this table and I think they're going to be very 6 quick. 7 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. That's good. 8 Because my conference call started two minutes ago, but go 9 ahead. 10 BY MS. HOLLENBERG: 11 Okay. Thank you. 0. 12 Do you have that page before you? 13 Yes, I do. Α. 14 Q. Okay. Thank you. Would you agree that FairPoint's 15 buildup plan focuses on ADSL2+ technology? 16 Α. Yes, it does. 17 Q. And could you tell me how many New Hampshire customers 18 would be able to obtain service at the 44 megabyte per 19 second speed? 20 Α. Twenty-four megabits do you mean? 21 I'm sorry. Is it 24? Q. 22 Twenty-four megabits. Α. 23 Thank you. Q. 24 Α. I can't speak to that. So as you probably are well

1	aware of, those are maximum data rates, so it goes from
2	there and down. But there's also technology that could
3	that's looking at bonding ADSL2+ which could give up
4	to 40 megabits per second. But I can't speak to the
5	details because I don't have information about those
6	loop lanes and the loop conditions to be able to speak
7	to that.
8	Q. So you don't know how many will be served at 24
9	megabytes. I presume that you also don't know how many
10	will be served at 6 megabytes per second?
11	A. No, I do not.
12	MS. HOLLENBERG: Okay. Thank you very
13	much. No further questions.
14	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Then, we'll take
15	the lunch recess and pick up with Dr. Sicker when we
16	return at 2:30.
17	Thank you.
18	(Lunch recess taken at 1:35 p.m.)
19	(Hearing reconvened at 2:50 p.m.)
20	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good afternoon. We're
21	back on the record in DT 07-011. Before we resume with
22	Dr. Sicker, Mr. Del Vecchio apparently has something.
23	MR. DEL VECCHIO: Mr. Chairman,
24	anticipating your question. Two matters. One is a

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procedural matter and the other is just a note. First, we noticed this morning that Staff had identified as certain of its exhibits discovery responses bearing Mr. Smith's name. And I've had discussions with Ms. Fabrizio about the fact that some of these -- and so far, we've identified Staff Exhibit 52, Staff Exhibit 53C and Staff Exhibit 56C that do not reflect the most updated versions of discovery responses, that there have been supplements. And we just wanted to make sure that, consistent with the approach the Commission has taken, that the supplements would also be included as part of those responses. think Ms. Fabrizio said that would be fine. But we'll discuss that offline with Staff and make sure that there are no other Mr. Smith discovery responses that fall in that category.

And the second, Mr. Chairman, Verizon would just like to note for the record, with respect to the Commission's decision this morning on the issue of the exclusion of testimony, that Verizon would note its objection for the record regarding the issue of the monetary damages covered by that testimony; and further, that the company reserves its right should the Commission conclude that it has the authority to award monetary damages, whether directly or by way of condition, to

request reconsideration and to undertake an appeal if necessary to a court of competent jurisdiction at the appropriate time. Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: And to the extent that this part of our final decision in this case -- well, let's step back. We'll do the cross-examination testimony. And you can brief that issue, and then it will take the normal course after that.

MR. DEL VECCHIO: Exactly.

MR. COOLBROTH: Mr. Chairman, also, shortly before lunch a question arose about a document that Dr. Sicker had in his possession, an updated broadband plan. Over lunch we have retrieved that document, and actually, attachments that can go with that document that Dr. Sicker actually did not see but are consistent with our prior iterations of the broadband plan. We have prepared an Exhibit 59 that we have circulated. The first two pages of that are what Dr. Sicker had, and we have determined that those can be public. The budget itself we believe is confidential. And then there's a bunch of access line-count information that we believe is competitively sensitive and should be highly confidential.

So we have premarked 59P, FairPoint

Exhibit 590 and FairPoint Exhibit 59HC, and Attorney Baum
is in the process of distributing that to parties. I will
say that at the time that that was developed, it was at
the very deadline of preparation of the rebuttal
testimony. And the Commission could look at the
discussion commencing on Page 27 of the
Brown/Harrington/Smee panel testimony, and the substance
of what Dr. Sicker was looking at is in that testimony
attributed to Witness Michael Brown. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: I think there was also an issue on previous iterations of broadband plans. One was marked highly confidential and one was marked confidential. Is that the distinction?

MR. COOLBROTH: Well, we looked at -yeah, the original version in June was marked highly
confidential. We believe that that was appropriate. The
version in July was submitted at a time when we had the
five levels of confidentiality. Having looked back, we
believe that that actually should have been -- that plan
should have been designated as highly confidential as
well. It has central office access line information, you
know, attached to it that we believe is competitively
sensitive and that should have been handled as highly
confidential. I don't know what else to say about that,

other than we believe it should continue to have that designation.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. I think there was one other issue raised by Ms. Hatfield about whether certain information already existed in data responses or required an additional record request. Do I take it you folks are still working on that?

(No verbal response)

CHAIRMAN GETZ: All right. We'll deal with that later then. Mr. Del Vecchio?

MR. DEL VECCHIO: I might be able to assist on that. Perhaps the parties can focus on Staff follow-up Data Request Group I 1-1 because that might represent monthly supplements which are being provided.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Mr. Chairman, if I might just speak to what Mr. Coolbroth just mentioned about the updated broadband plans. As he did indicate, we only just received this. And as a result, I do have one question of Dr. Sicker, which I've spoken with both Dr. Sicker and Attorney Coolbroth about, which I'd like to do before Staff commences its questions. But I also would like to just note for the record and respectfully request that we have the ability to, if necessary, recall the Brown/Harrington/Smee panel and Mr. Nixon after we have a

1	chance to review the broadband plan which we only got
2	minutes before starting this afternoon. We're not going
3	to have a meaningful opportunity to do that before the end
4	of the day today.
5	MR. COOLBROTH: Well, the substance
6	of
7	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, I guess your
8	position is that it's substantially the same, so there
9	won't be that need. But I think it's helpful to let the
10	parties confirm that for themselves. I'm not sure where
11	that puts us in terms of well, I assume this really
12	doesn't involve Dr. Sicker. It's more the
13	Smee/Brown/Harrington or one
14	MS. HOLLENBERG: That's correct.
15	CHAIRMAN GETZ: of the three, all of
16	the three?
17	MS. HOLLENBERG: I'm not sure at this
18	point in time. But I don't believe we will need to recall
19	Dr. Sicker. I do believe, though, it may be necessary to
20	call one or more of the witnesses testifying at least
21	today.
22	MR. COOLBROTH: Well, Mr. Chairman, they
23	had the information that's on the front part of that plan.
24	There were no questions for these witnesses about any of

1 the information that's in the back part of that plan, 2 which they're now getting the third iteration of. I 3 believe it would be kind of surprising to have to call 4 back witnesses over material that we didn't get a data 5 request on, that they haven't asked about with respect to 6 the other iterations of the plan. I'm concerned about 7 wrapping up these proceedings and not having to call 8 witnesses back. 9 CHAIRMAN GETZ: I still think they need 10 an opportunity to compare the two documents, the two 11 exhibits, and then we'll see where we go from there. 12 Any other procedural issues before we 13 return to Dr. Sicker? Mr. Mandl? 14 There was a procedural MR. MANDL: Yes. 15 conference that Mr. Kreis presided over back around 16 October 9th. And I think at that time there were 17 discussions or concerns expressed by NECTA and Comcast 18 Phone of New Hampshire about ongoing discussions between 19 the three states' staffs and FairPoint concerning plans to 20 develop a cutover readiness proposal. 21 22

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I was given a document by Staff today, literally moments ago, which appears to document some type of arrangement involving the cutover readiness process, which we believe is highly relevant to this proceeding. Ι

am not sure at this point what would be the most efficient
way to present this information to the Commission, whether
it be through Mr. Nixon, through Mr. Antonuk, you know,
whose firm is mentioned in the document. But I think it's
a highly relevant document. It does need to come before
the Commission, you know, in an efficient way, but in a
way that also preserves our rights to ask a relevant
witness questions about it.
CHAIRMAN GETZ: Has everyone seen this

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Has everyone seen this document?

MS. FABRIZIO: Mr. Chairman, that was e-mailed to the service list just -- well, during the lunch break. And I would also suggest that questions could be addressed to Mr. Falcone and Mr. King in their panel.

And just for clarification, an agreement was reached with the other two states, Maine and Vermont, just in -- very recently.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay.

MR. DEL VECCHIO: I would just note for the record that this agreement does not necessarily reflect agreement with Verizon and that we are in the course of reviewing it as we speak.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Mr. Coolbroth, do you

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MR. COOLBROTH: FairPoint is reviewing it as well, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, I'm not sure that we're going to get through Mr. Nixon today. I guess, obviously, this document should be put in the record and there should be some opportunity for the parties to review it and to follow up with either some combination of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Falcone, King or Antonuk. And I guess maybe the best way to do that is to see how far we get today and then try to deal with the facts of the agreement tomorrow morning.

MR. MANDL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Anyone else?
Hearing nothing, then Ms. Fabrizio. I'm sorry. One
question from Ms. Hollenberg, please.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Yes. Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, RESUMED

19 BY MS. HOLLENBERG:

- Q. Dr. Sicker, good afternoon.
- 21 A. Good afternoon.
 - Q. Just one question. When you spoke earlier, I asked you what the most recent version of the FairPoint broadband plan was that you had reviewed, and you indicated it

NH PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION DT 07-011

- was a document dated in around September of 2007. Do
 you recall that?
- 3 A. That's correct.
- 4 Q. Okay.

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MS. HOLLENBERG: And if I might just approach the witness, please.

7 BY MS. HOLLENBERG:

- Q. I'd like you to just look at this document that I have, and if you could confirm that that's the document that you're referring to. It's a two-page document titled "Broadband Plan."
- 12 (Witness reviews document.)
- 13 A. Yes, it is. That's the document.
- 14 Q. Thank you.
- 15 A. Thank you.
- 16 O. And it's --
- MS. HOLLENBERG: I'm sorry. Just for
 the record, it's titled "FairPoint Communications, Inc.'s
 Broadband Plan for the State of New Hampshire." And it is
 not dated, although I'll accept your representation that
 it was in around September 2007 and it is proprietary.

 Thank you.
- MR. COOLBROTH: Actually, that version is public. That's the same as FairPoint Exhibit 59P.

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MS. HOLLENBERG: Excuse me?
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                         MR. COOLBROTH: That document you just
       showed Dr. Sicker is the same document as FairPoint
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       Exhibit 59P.
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                         MS. HOLLENBERG:
                                          Okay.
    BY MS. HOLLENBERG:
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          And Dr. Sicker, just one other question. This is the
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          entirety of the document? You didn't review any
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          attachments to this document?
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          I did not.
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                         MS. HOLLENBERG: Thank you.
                                                       That's --
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       no further questions. Thank you.
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                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.
                                                      Ms.
14
       Fabrizio.
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                         MS. FABRIZIO:
                                        Thank you.
16
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
17
    BY MS. FABRIZIO:
          Good afternoon, Dr. Sicker.
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19
    Α.
          Good afternoon.
         On Page 2 of your rebuttal testimony, Lines 13, 14, you
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          indicate that you believe DSL is a logical solution
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          and, in fact, the technology of choice for expanding
23
          broadband service in New Hampshire. Can you please
          tell us why you believe this is the case?
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1	Α.	Sure. First, by saying the logical choice or
2		technology of choice, I'm referring to the fact that
3	ĺ	most broadband providers that are not cable in other
4		words, those not using hybrid fiber coax are using
5		DSL to deploy broadband services the highest
6		percentage, in other words. So it is the technology
7		that's being used for broadband. It is the most
8		popular flavor of technology.

Next, since there is already an installed base of copper -- there's a copper plant that already exists throughout New Hampshire and all of the United States, for that matter, most of the world -- it's a very prudent, logical approach to extend what you already have in trying to build out broadband capabilities over that plant. And so that's why I say it's a logical choice.

- Q. All right. Thanks. Could you tell us what in your view are the positives and negatives of FairPoint's proposed implementation of DSL technology?
- 20 A. Just the DSL component.
- 21 Q. Hmm.

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22 A. Well, certainly the positives, as I said, it will be
23 probably the most time-efficient. You'll be able to
24 get the most rapid deployment, as opposed to trying to

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pull fiber or something from a new facility. That would be a positive. Again, there's a cost per bit.

Maybe we could think of it that way as a metric, which is how much would it cost the company to be able to upgrade the plant now to provide that broadband service. So that's another logical area, another logical reason to think that.

You know, ultimately the downside would be, in the long run, you would be thinking about very high data rates. But DSL is still a migratory path. So, you know, if you had all the money in the world to invest and that wasn't an object, you could run fiber to every home and have these huge data rates. happens that it wouldn't probably be the architecture that's being proposed now by or even being implemented by most companies now. For example, even GPON technology, the passive optical networks, you would probably run fiber from every house -- from the CEO to every house, individual fibers. Hugely expensive. if you do that, it would be very future-proof, because then you would just be turning up electronics on either But the truth is, there's no demand and no justification for that. So... do you want me to expand on that?

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- Q. No. I think, if I understood correctly, the negative to expanding with DSL technology is just lesser speeds --
- A. That's right, sir.
- Q. -- potential.

Okay. And in your testimony you refer to broadband availability a number of times, as we've discussed earlier. If I understood you correctly, you would define "broadband" as any data speed greater than dial-up; is that correct?

You know, yes. But I guess I would caveat that. Α. know, no, I don't want to say greater than dial-up. I certainly think it needs to be at least 200 megabits per second -- rather -- I'm sorry -- 200 kilobits per second. And that's even a rather low threshold. know, and as I suggested before, there's no absolute. It's very difficult to say it should be one megabit or five megabits. That's all depending on the network, the demand and the loop lengths. But I certainly think it's going to be, you know, in the area of maybe 700 mega -- 700 kilobits per second, because that's certainly a common offering now. So, 700 and up is going to be where you would think of as being But likewise, you'd want to be reasonable broadband.

- able to offer 1.5 or 2 or 3 if you can. So I'd hate to have a spiral-down sort of thing where everybody's trying to focus on the lower, you know, on an absolute lower and not being able to provision as you can.
- Q. And did I understand you correctly when you were discussing these issues with Ms. Hollenberg, that it is your belief that the definition of broadband will continue to evolve?
- A. Yes. I think we're going to see every couple of years people are going to say expect a higher data rate.

 So, certainly the 200 kilobits per second that the FCC proposed back almost 10 years ago now is very low. And as technology evolves and as the plant is built out, we'll see higher and higher data rates. That's also going to be driven by demand, by the customer. And it's one of those things that as you build a more capable network, people will start using it and use higher data rate services on top of that. But I do believe at this point that we have it's very common to think about one megabit per second. But I think in five years from now we'll be thinking 10 megabits per second and so on.
- Q. Okay. So the minimum data speed you're talking about is about 200 kilobits. Are higher speeds possible?

- 1 A. I'm sorry. One more time?
- Q. You seemed to decide that a minimum speed would be the 200 kilobits. Is that correct?
- A. Well, that's not even acceptable. I think, you know, a reasonable speed would be around, on the lower end, 700 kilobits per second; and on the higher end, it could be 20 megabits per second or more.
- 8 Q. Bear with me here as I try to absorb all these numbers.
- 9 A. Sure.

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- Q. When you say 700 and up is a reasonable speed, what does that mean? Reasonable for what?
 - A. For much of what people use a broadband pipe for nowadays, where you have combined possibly web surfing, Internet access and voice services over the same media. You can even do some very low data-write video, but not what we think of as IPTV, which is generally in the area of 2 megabits per second.
 - Q. And will FairPoint be able to provide higher speeds in New Hampshire, given the DSL technology they're currently using?
 - A. Yes, much higher than that. I think, you know, the way again of thinking about it is in long range -- in the longer reach, 700 kilobits is probably going to be about as good as they can get until they continue to

- build out and get better technology, Smart Coil and

 other sorts of things out there. But for customers who

 are nearer to the CEO or nearer to remote terminals, it

 shouldn't be surprising to see 2 megabits or 6 megabits

 per second, or even higher.
 - Q. Thank you. Would you please turn to Page 12 of your rebuttal, Figure 4, the table, "Distances for Various DSL Technologies." This table shows the maximum loop length and data speeds for various DSL services; correct?
- 11 A. That's correct.

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- Q. The first on the list is ADSL G.lite which shows
 downstream data speed of 1.5 megabits on local loops up
 to 18,000 feet in length; correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. However, isn't it true that the data speed that can be achieved on a line will be affected by other characteristics on that line besides the length of the line?
- 20 A. That's definitely the case, and condition.
- 21 Q. Can you elaborate on those factors?
- 22 A. Sure. There are a number of factors that can
 23 influence: The gauge of the copper plant, both the
 24 thickness of the diameter of the wires; the maintenance

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of that plant; what the bundles look like; how it's been terminated, how many connections. There are all these little things in terms of add-ons that were done to telephone networks over the years to improve voice So these things have to be removed. quality. there's a whole lot of things along those lines that can influence and mean that the data rates at that range might be lower. And while that does say a maximum reach of 18 kilo feet, that's not an absolute. You can push beyond that. And people have. FairPoint does, and I know a lot of DSL providers do. And the question is how much do you degrade in the data rates up and down as you go beyond 1800 kilo feet -or, I'm sorry, 18 kilo feet.

And then the other thing is there's new technology that does -- you can think of it as minimizing the noise on the line that allows you to have longer reaches of DSL out into, you know, 22 kilo feet. So these numbers are put down as examples of estimated length, you know, reach, and estimated data rates. But they're not absolutes. You can go beyond them. And again, you can play with new technology to improve either the data rate or the reach. But there is a relationship between the two.

- Q. Again, if I heard you correctly, the wire gauge can be a factor?
- 3 A. That's correct.
- Q. Number of bridge taps, the length and location of those bridge taps?
- 6 A. Yeah.
- 7 Q. And you mention --
- 8 A. Coils.

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- 9 Q. -- noise interference as well.
- A. Yeah. Sometimes the plant will be adjacent -sometimes wiring will be adjacent to outside

 interference, called ingress -- noise going from the
 outside in -- and that could cause problems. And it

 could be anything mechanical. A lot of things out in
 the real world create noise that can be absorbed into
 the cable.
 - Q. Great. Thank you. Now, based on all of those possible variables that could potentially affect the data speeds a line is capable of supporting, isn't it true that until the actual physical make-up of a line is known, it's difficult for the DSL service provider to determine what data speeds that line will support, especially in cases where the length of the line is very long -- in other words, 18,000 feet or greater?

- A. Just to clarify, I mean, there are tests you can do from -- there's tests you can do remotely from the central office to understand what that loop is capable of providing. So it's not as if you have to go out and physically analyze the whole length of the loop to be able to decide what type of data rates you can get on that -- metallic loop-testing and other sorts of things along these lines that allow you to understand, oh, this is probably what data rate I can get on it. Does that clarify?
- Q. Yes. Thank you. Now, based on your work with FairPoint, what drove the changes that FairPoint has made to its broadband plan?
- A. I don't think I can speak to that. I don't know. I haven't worked that closely with them. It's usually, you know, I'll talk to Mr. Brown about what they're doing. We talked a great deal about the proposed architecture, the MPLS network and things like that, personally because it's of great interest to me, but not what drove decisions to change percentages or which central office -- you know, that kind of broadband rollout plan, we didn't talk to the details of that.

MS. HOLLENBERG: Okay. Thank you. That concludes my questions for Dr. Sicker.

EXAMINATION

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BY COMMISSIONER BELOW:

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Q. On Page 20 of your testimony, at the bottom you state that ATM has a 20-percent overhead, Ethernet has a 5-to 6-percent overhead due to encapsulation, but Gigabit Ethernet can reduce that overhead to 1 percent. What does that mean? What does "overhead" mean in this?

The way of looking or the way of thinking about this, when you send data from your computer up onto the network, all those devices along the way, your DSL modem and subsequently, wrap additional data around it, add more bits to that information that's going across. So the first thing that happens is it's getting chunked up into your computer. There's little packets that are being formed. And as it's being passed down through the computer to exit the computer, additional information is being added. More bits are being added that allow the network to ensure that it hasn't degraded, so that you can recover if there's an error, to know where it needs to go and so on. So it's addressing information, error-correcting information and so on. Different technologies, networking technologies -- whether it's ATM, Frame Relay, Gigabit Ethernet, regular Ethernet -- all have different ways

of approaching this. What Gigabit Ethernet allows you 1 2 to do is minimize that overhead by allowing you to send larger chunks of data. So it's just more efficient in 3 that sense; whereas, ATM, ATM cuts the data into very, 4 5 very small segments, which at the end of the day are 53 6 bytes. Not very large at all. And there's a high 7 amount of overhead associated with that just because 8 the cells are so small. So that's what it means. Ιt 9 just means that, depending on the network protocols 10 you're using, you might add more or fewer bits of 11 overhead.

- Q. Okay. Is it your understanding that the IP/MPLS switching technology, is that going to be replacing the ATM, or is it Sono --
- A. Sonet.

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- Q. -- Sonet in its entirety? Or is it going to, to some extent, run alongside of it?
- A. So you can do -- you can approach this in many different ways. You could have IP/MPLS over a Sonet network. There's a lot of different ways that these things can be mixed. I think the best thing you could say is, MPLS in many ways has been dubbed as a -- identified as a replacement for ATM. And MPLS is very similar in many ways to ATM, but it has a lower

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1		overhead. What MPLS allows you to do is mark different
2		bits of traffic for different handling across the
3		network. So you can say, oh, I want these bits or
4	I	these packets or frames to go down a certain path that
5		has a certain reliability or quality of service. And
6		it's very common to use that in the core of the network
7		or to traffic-engineer the network; so that voice data
8		gets better service, presumably, than web surfing,
9		because web surfing, you can drop packets and it
LO		doesn't really matter. It doesn't matter if it's
11		delayed much. But voice, we're very sensitive to those
.2		kind of delays.
.3	Q.	So what will happen to voice traffic, as you understand
4		it, with the improvements to the backbone system? Will
.5		some of the voice traffic move off of the ATM and onto
. 6		the IP switching?
.7	Α.	I don't know the particulars of how FairPoint plans to
.8		roll that out. They could. Or they could still be
.9		using the ATM. Or they could do both, actually.
20	Q.	Okay. Thanks. That's all.
21		CHAIRMAN GETZ: Redirect?
22		MR. COOLBROTH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
23		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY M	R. COOLBROTH:

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- Q. Dr. Sicker, just returning to that last question. I'd like to clarify. The circuit-switched voice traffic does not travel over the ATM network, does it?
- A. You can't -- well, it depends on where you're saying circuit-switched voice. There is circuit-switched voice on the edge that then could subsequently, in the core of the network, be carried over ATM, yes.
- Q. I see. Okay. Just to try to clarify a bit the difference between the traditional ATM and Sonet architecture and FairPoint's proposed architecture -- and to try to ask this is going to display my ignorance. But as I understand it, the ATM-over-Sonet architecture is basically a star-type architecture, so that any message you send out of your computer to another computer has to pass through a central ATM switch before reaching another computer? Is that correct?
- A. I'm trying to think of what's the best way of differentiating these. It has much less to do, in many ways, about whether it's a star architecture or not and more about how the data is handled across the network and how easy it is to get that data off of that network and take advantage of the movement or an IP -- and when I say IP, I mean Internet protocol. That's the big

change. I mean, when you look at FairPoint's newer network design, this is very much embracing the next generation networks. This is moving away from ATM, moving away from Sonet. It's moving toward MPLS, moving toward Gigabit Ethernet. It's embracing, again, more of the data communication approach to networking, and it's looking more at flexibility in the design of the network and trying to take advantage of the dropping costs of data communications equipment.

Q. And in this discussion, we tend to focus on broadband availability to the people furthest out who don't have access to broadband now. And that's understandable to have that concern. What other benefits does

FairPoint's proposed broadband plan offer, apart from reaching the people who are furthest out?

A. I mean, well, first of all, it's -- one of the first phases of the network is to upgrade the core. And when you upgrade the core, you benefit everybody because you're allowing for a more efficient network and removing bottlenecks. Then, as you look at some of the phasing, you know, move to the next phase where you're implementing, upgrading digital loop carrier and implementing these access nodes that can support a lot of different technology, you're likewise continuing

1	this kind of general upgrade across the networks. So
2	it's kind of good for everybody. And you're right.
3	You could say, well, you do the opposite. You could
4	say, no, just focus on the most remote people furthest
5	out. But if you do that, then you wouldn't be
6	serving you could be investing money way out in the
7	edge of the network to reach people who are far out and
8	then forgetting your closer, nearby customers and the
9	technology that can be upgraded for them along the way,
10	which is actually the majority of your customer base.
11	MR. COOLBROTH: No further questions,
12	Mr. Chairman.
13	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Then I think that
14	concludes the examination, Dr. Sicker. Thank you. You're
15	excused.
16	WITNESS SICKER: Now I run to the
17	airport.
18	MR. COOLBROTH: We could ask him, "How
19	about those Red Sox?"
20	WITNESS SICKER: Be nice.
21	MR. COOLBROTH: We call Peter Nixon.
22	CHAIRMAN GETZ: I'd just note that Mr.
23	Nixon's already been sworn in this proceeding. We've all
24	established that.

1		Mr. Coolbroth.
2		MR. COOLBROTH: Thank you.
3		PETER G. NIXON, PRECIOUSLY SWORN
4		DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY M	R. COOLBROTH:
6	Q.	Good afternoon, Mr. Nixon.
7	Α.	Good afternoon.
8	Q.	I'd like to direct your attention to a document that's
9		been marked as FairPoint Exhibit 6 in this proceeding,
LO		entitled "Direct Testimony of Peter G. Nixon," dated
1		March 23, 2007. Do you have that before you?
12	Α.	I do.
13	Q.	Is that your prefiled testimony that was filed in March
L 4		of 2007?
.5	Α.	It is.
16	Q.	Do you have any updates or corrections to make to that
17		testimony?
.8	Α.	No, I do not. I'm sorry. To the direct? My position
. 9		has changed since that direct testimony was filed. I'm
20		now president of FairPoint. That would be a change on
21		Page 1.
22	Q.	And are there perhaps updates in your rebuttal
23		testimony?
Л	Δ	In my rebuttal there would be

- Q. Subject to those updates, is this testimony true and accurate to the best of your knowledge, information and belief?
- 4 A. It is.
- Q. And do you adopt it as your own, as though read into the record?
- 7 A. I do.
- 9 I'd like to direct your attention to what has been marked as FairPoint Exhibit 7 in this proceeding, entitled "Rebuttal Testimony of Peter G. Nixon,"

 11 premarked as FairPoint Exhibit 7 and dated

 12 September 10, 2007. Do you have that before you?
- 13 A. I do.
- 14 Q. And do you have updates or corrections to that 15 testimony?
- I have two. On Page 4, Line 15, it would now read,

 "FairPoint will invest approximately \$16 million..."

 And then on Page 7, Line 12, it would now read,

 "...expansion plan provides for addressability to over

 57,000 additional access lines..." And both of those

 corrections were to conform with Mr. Brown's updated

 plan.
- Q. And with those changes, is your testimony true and accurate to the best of your knowledge, information and

belief?

A. Again, there were two updates. One would be in the rebuttal I addressed, the discussion with regard to the New Hampshire Legal Assistance. And I believe we're going to incorporate or ask that we incorporate that memorandum of understanding as part of mine, as opposed to going through it line by line and making those changes.

And the second, in my rebuttal testimony I also addressed numerous issues with regard to CLECs. And I believe we were going to incorporate the settlement stipulation that was referred to the other day, as opposed to going through a line-by-line correction.

- Q. And this was the settlement with the CLEC coalition?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And actually, while on the subject of the memorandum of understanding with New Hampshire Legal Assistance, I just wanted to clarify one point. You were asked when you appeared previously about FairPoint's recommended rate-making treatment of the cost of the public-interest pay phones that FairPoint is going to fund. Have you had opportunity to talk to Mr. Skrivan some more about the appropriate rate-making treatment

of those phones?

A. I did. Last week, the question was with regard to the treatment for the public pay phones and whether or not that treatment would be, if you will, above the line or below the line. And at that time I indicated, based upon my knowledge, that I thought it would be above the lines as regulated service. Based upon some further work that Mr. Skrivan's done in the meantime, I understand that to be below the line as a non-reg service. We would therefore treat those expenses as a below-the-line expense.

- Q. And just as another update, with respect to the CLEC settlement that you have referenced, do you have a comment on the discussion regarding -- I believe Mr. Skrivan had regarding the appropriate -- the method contemplated in that settlement for determining whether items needed to be provided under Section 271?
- A. I do, and it's an important clarification. And that is that we're proposing that FairPoint, although we're not a BOC, would be -- would provide the competitive checklist items as set forth and prescribed by the FCC, whether it's a network element or service, those that are generally required be provided by the FCC, and from there went into some additional discussion and

1	clarification from Mr. Skrivan on how those would be
2	insured from the starting point that I wanted to make
3	sure that we addressed today. The starting point are
4	those checklist items as determined set forth from time
5	to time by the FCC.
6	MR. COOLBROTH: Witness is available for
7	cross-examination.
8	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Thank you. My
9	list indicates that there are questions from Mr. Price,
10	Mr. Mandl, Mr. Ciandella, Mr. Rubin, Ms. Hollenberg or Ms.
11	Hatfield, and Ms. Fabrizio. Does that cover everyone?
12	(No verbal response)
13	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Well, let's start
14	with Mr. Ciandella.
15	<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
16	BY MR. CIANDELLA:
17	Q. Mr. Nixon, you can respond to me from here?
18	A. I can.
19	Q. I notice this morning I was one of two people to stand
20	up. Since it's after lunch, I'm going to reserve my
21	energy.
22	I have a few questions for you which
23	flow from your rebuttal testimony at Page 43, Lines 6
24	through 8 You testified in those lines that FairPoint

does not have a specific plan for dates by which it would initiate video service offerings. I'm going to ask you a couple questions to elaborate on that.

What I'd like to know, what are the things that FairPoint must do before it provides video services? And in your answer, what I'd ask you to do is answer in the context of those communities where Verizon has already deployed its fiber-to-premises product and the balance of communities. And also, as you go through and itemize the things that must be done, if you could assign a time frame or a projected time frame for each of those items.

A. Let me give it a shot. The items that we would be looking at for the initiation of video services would include such things as acquisition of franchises that would be necessary. And we would begin that process — we have not begun that process. We hope to begin that process shortly after regulatory approval so we can get a head start on that effort. And we would propose that we'd be doing those on a community-by-community basis.

Number two, we would need to develop a channel lineup. So we would be looking against the competitive products. And once you do that, you need to begin to and you have to acquire the content

necessary.

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Third would be to design, locate, install, test and deploy the head-end equipment that would be necessary. And then in terms of, I think responsive to your question, would be assess the networks that are available and could be most readily available for the deployment of video. Certainly from our perspective, we like to look at those communities and those areas that have network availability for a rapid start. And so as we take a look at the broadband initiation and the issue that we have, we would probably in this case look to those communities that have an existing infrastructure, such as a fiber-based infrastructure where we could do a rapid start. Ours is how quickly can we get to market, how quickly can we begin serving the customers and begin to make an impact in the communities of the customers in the market, and certainly our revenue stream.

So again, we do not have a specific plan. We are in the final stages right now of bringing on board a video product manager. That person then would be the one who would be assigned this as their primary duty, to manage and to accelerate and to build and deploy the video product. I would expect that we

would be able to have first market launch sometime in -- assuming a January 31st close of 2008, we'd be looking in 2009 for a market launch.

- Q. And I take it from your answer that you would anticipate that, because of the network characteristics in the communities where Verizon has deployed its fiber to premises, those would be communities that would likely be -- you would launch first, or sooner rather than later.
- A. Certainly we'd have our engineers evaluate and make sure we had a thorough understanding of the network, the architecture, and our ability to do the inserts, you know, into that network. Based upon what we know today, that would be a logical place for us to begin the initiative.
- Q. And just within those communities where Verizon has deployed its fiber-to-premises product, would -- and in anticipation of this video service offering -- would FairPoint complete the fiber deployment, to the extent there are portions of the municipality that weren't reached by the fiber by the Verizon deployment?
- A. I think Michael Brown said this morning, and I would agree with his assessment, that that's not a precondition to offering the IPTV services. We have

markets today that we provide that service on a DSL or fiber basis. You know, our objective is how can we get the services desired by the customers to the customers in the most expeditious way and with the least cost. And if that means we can use an existing fiber network that we don't have to upgrade or change, we would certainly attempt to do that. It also means that where there are customers even within that same community that may be served by copper today, that we have the capacity, as Mr. Brown indicated, to use a DSL-based solution. So our objective -- you know, we tend to be pretty technology agnostic. It's what are the applications that the customers need? What technology can best deliver those applications, and how quickly can we get them to them?

Q. Just so -- and I think I do understand you. So what Mr. Brown said this morning in the context of extension of broadband services, in terms of the mix-and-match fiber and copper, applies as well to the video service offering.

- A. It does.
- Q. Okay. This is my final question. New Hampshire, as most states, has a level -- what they call a level playing field provision in its state law governing

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cable franchising. And it says that municipalities cannot grant an additional franchise on terms or conditions more favorable or less burdensome than existing franchises. And Mr. Nixon, municipalities have an interest in getting competitive video providers in their communities, but at the same time, they have an interest in not finding themselves in the middle of a legal struggle between the incumbent cable provider and a competitive provider. So I guess I would ask you, in light of that statutory provision, how will FairPoint deploy its video services product, keeping in mind that statutory provision?

- A. I understand that statutory provision's under some debate and consideration at the time. And ours is not to debate the legal aspects of that in this, in the hearings this week. We would comply with the rules, regulations and statutes as they were current at the time.
- Q. Just a quick follow-up on that. As part of your -- you had mentioned that franchising is obviously going to be a part of what you do as a prerequisite to rolling out the video product. Will you be looking at the incumbent franchises to begin to at least get some sense of what the existing cable franchises are in a

particular community?

A. We will. We have experience within our own markets in cable franchising. We'd look at those within the existing communities, certainly, to understand what the current expectations are. That would be the most logical place to start. Again, that's -- we'll put that -- that will become one of the duties of the market -- of the product manager, getting in the market and begin to do that work.

MR. CIANDELLA: Thank you. I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.

Mr. Price.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. PRICE:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Nixon.
- 18 A. Good afternoon.
 - Q. I wanted to ask you about the joint stipulation that FairPoint has entered into with three CLECs in this proceeding that you mentioned has now been incorporated into your testimony.

Mr. Lippold and Mr. Skrivan have testified that certain provisions of the joint

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- stipulation apply to all CLECs in New Hampshire and
 others apply only to the three CLECs that are a party
 to the joint stipulation. Is that also your
 understanding?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, one of the provisions that applies to all CLECs is Section 3 -- excuse me -- Section 2a, which I think you alluded to this earlier as FairPoint's obligation -- or taking upon itself the obligation to provide Section 271 elements as if it were a BOC, without conceding that it's a BOC; is that correct?
- A. That would be correct.
- 13 So my question has to do with enforcing this provision. Q. 14 My understanding from Mr. Skrivan's testimony is that 15 CLECs that are not a party to the stipulation may go to 16 the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission to ask 17 that FairPoint's commitment to provide these elements 18 be enforced, but that in order to make a determination 19 about what the pricing is that applies to those 20 elements, CLECs that are not a party to the stipulation 21 would need to go to the FCC. Is that also your 22 understanding?
 - A. That's my understanding.
 - Q. Okay. Can you tell me what the rationale is for this

- difference of treatment among similarly situated CLECs in New Hampshire?
 - A. To negotiate a settlement. And the terms of the negotiations were unique to the parties that entered into this agreement.
 - Q. Do you agree, though, that if you have one -- two different forums making determinations about pricing, that that could lead to conceivably one CLEC paying a certain amount for a Section 271 element and a different CLEC paying a different amount for the same element?
 - A. Again, I don't believe that would be the case, because both of those have the obligation to follow the FCC's just and reasonable pricing guidelines.
 - Q. So what's the point of having two different forums to begin with?
 - A. It depends who raises the questions first, I suppose.
 - Q. Do you consider it to be -- because the CLECs that signed on to the joint stipulation have the ability to go to the New Hampshire Commission, do you see that as an added benefit for them?
- 22 A. They thought so.

Q. Have you considered whether the FCC even has jurisdiction to make a determination like this for the

other CLECs?

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- A. I believe Mr. Skrivan indicated that in the section with regard to pricing, that it is our belief that they do under Section 201(b) and 202(a).
- 5 Q. Section 2a of the joint stipulation discusses the pricing standard that you mention. And it says that --6 7 let me read the quote here. FairPoint will provide, as 8 you mentioned, Section 271 competitive checklist network elements at -- and I'm quoting now -- "at 9 10 rates, terms and conditions that are just and 11 reasonable and not unreasonably discriminatory, as if 12 governed by Sections 201(b) and 202(a) of the Communication Act." So that seems to indicate that 13 14 they're not actually governed by 201 and 202 of the 15 Communications Act, but that you will act as if they 16 are governed by that.
 - A. Yeah. Again, this is not an area of expertise for me. I think Mr. Skrivan addressed this the other day. And my understanding is his, that those would be governed by exactly as it says, 201 -- Sections 201(b) and 202(a). That is my understanding.
 - Q. Okay. But doesn't this read that they actually are not governed by 201 and 202, but that you will act as if they are governed by 201 and 202?

- A. Again, my understanding is that we would be required to -- that we are required to price it in that accord.

 Not just because you're committing to do that, but
 - Q. Not just because you're committing to do that, but because there's some independent legal obligation that you have to do that?
- 6 A. That's my understanding.
 - Q. Okay. Other than the joint stipulation, has FairPoint entered into or committed to enter into any agreement, arrangement or understanding with any of the CLECs that are a party to the joint stipulation?
- 11 A. No.

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- Q. Let me direct you to some language in Section 8b of the joint stipulation. It says in the first sentence, or only sentence, "The parties agree that these terms are part of a partial settlement proposal..." Can you explain how this is a partial settlement and what the other elements of the settlement are?
- A. I'm not sure. Happy to take a whole data request. I'm not sure.

(Witness reviews document.)

- 21 Q. Okay.
- MR. PRICE: Yes. Could we ask for a record request on that?
- CHAIRMAN GETZ: Can you give me the cite

1	again, please?
2	MR. PRICE: I'm sorry?
3	CHAIRMAN GETZ: The citation.
4	MR. PRICE: It's Section 8b of the term
5	sheet that's attached to the joint stipulation.
6	CHAIRMAN GETZ: I just note for the
7	record that this is FairPoint Exhibit 15 that we've been
8	discussing. I think that's the citation. Okay. We'll
9	reserve Exhibit 60 for the response.
10	MR. COOLBROTH: I'd remark, Mr.
11	Chairman, it would be a first if we had a full settlement
12	and two weeks of hearings. But we'll provide an answer.
13	BY MR. PRICE:
14	Q. Other than the joint stipulation, has FairPoint reached
15	a settlement with any other CLEC intervenors in New
16	Hampshire?
17	A. I believe we have. I'm not sure about the exhaustive
18	list, but we do have settlement agreements with other
19	CLECs. And I believe that they were intervenors in New
20	Hampshire, but I'm not sure.
21	Q. And under those settlements, does FairPoint commit to
22	providing any services or elements to those settling
23	parties?
24	A. Again, I'm not really familiar with the details of

- those agreements. I think there have been certainly
 press releases on who they are. And so it's not -- I
 think we know who the companies are, but I'm not
 familiar with all the details.

 Well, DSCI, Paetec, Level 3 are companies that have
 - Q. Well, DSCI, Paetec, Level 3 are companies that have withdrawn from --
 - A. Exactly.

- Q. -- you have entered into settlement agreements?
- A. I'm not -- settlement agreements? Subject to check, yeah.
 - Q. Okay. But are you aware of whether as a result of the -- as part of these settlement arrangements,

 FairPoint has committed to providing any specific services or network elements to those companies?
 - A. Not unique to what this is here.
- Q. Can you tell me what FairPoint has agreed to in these agreements?
- 18 A. I cannot.

MR. COOLBROTH: I'm going to object to this line of questions as well, Mr. Chairman. Those are confidential settlement agreements. We've been through the fact that those were not being filed with the Commission. And we are under obligation to the parties to those agreements not to disclose their contents and

1	therefore object to the line of questioning as well.
2	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, we'll note that he
3	said he doesn't know the answer. But that's a pending
4	issue we need to resolve, is the status of those other
5	agreements. So for the time being
6	MR. PRICE: Well, I was asking the
7	question merely to I understand that this is a pending
8	issue. I was merely trying to elicit whether or not there
9	are services that may be provided on a discriminatory
10	basis to certain parties and not to other parties as a
11	result of the transaction.
12	I have no further questions. Thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Mr. Mandl.
14	CROSS-EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. MANDL:
16	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Nixon.
17	A. Good afternoon.
18	Q. I'd like to first ask you a clarifying question based
19	on something that came up during the panel of
20	Mr. Brown, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Smee. There was some
21	questioning on Page 25 of their panel rebuttal
22	testimony. And I believe I had heard that, in answer

dedicated outside plant technicians for its wholesale

from Mr. Smee, that FairPoint intended to have 89

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1	operations. Could you either confirm that or
2	A. I cannot.
3	Q indicate your understanding?
4	A. I cannot do either. Mr. Smee is much closer to that
5	than I. And we'd be happy to verify that if you'd
6	like. But I cannot confirm or address that question.
7	MR. MANDL: Could I ask that as a record
8	request, just if we could for clarification?
9	MR. COOLBROTH: What is the page
10	reference from the panel testimony?
11	MR. MANDL: The panel testimony was
12	Page 25, and it talked about utilizing Verizon's wholesale
L3	provisioning team. And I believe I had heard a reference
L 4	to 89 outside plant technicians. And I'm just trying to
L5	confirm whether that's 89 outside plant
L6	WITNESS NIXON: I don't think he
L7	subject to check, I think the record will show he said
L8	central office technicians, perhaps, in the provisioning
19	center. But again, we'll let the transcripts speak for
20	themselves.
21	MR. MANDL: Yeah. I just want to make
22	sure the record is clear whether it was
23	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, let's step back,
24	'cause I'm having trouble recalling. I don't recall it

exactly the way that you're characterizing it. But what's the question you want answered, that you'd like a record request on?

MR. MANDL: I guess on Page 25 of the panel rebuttal testimony it talks about sort of the number of personnel dedicated to wholesale operations. It refers to the Verizon wholesale provisioning team which may also have central office responsibilities. And then it refers to dedicated outside plant technician work force for wholesale orders. And I heard the figure 89 mentioned, and I'm just trying to get a clear record on the number of employees who will be dedicated to the wholesale customers, and are they outside plant technician work forces, or do they have other dedicated responsibilities to wholesale operations?

CHAIRMAN GETZ: All right. Let's reserve Exhibit 61 for the record response.

MR. MANDL: Thank you.

19 BY MR. MANDL:

- Q. If you could turn to Page 14 of your direct testimony,
 Mr. Nixon.
- 22 A. I'm there.
 - Q. And looking at your testimony on Lines 1 through 3, at the time you filed your direct testimony, you had an

- expectation that FairPoint would establish units

 designated to serve residential, business and wholesale

 customers; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And would you agree that FairPoint could separate its retail and wholesale units?
- 7 A. It could be done. However...
 - Q. Go ahead. I knew you were going to do something different than you said in Vermont.
 - A. I think it's important that our commitment and our obligation is to serve the customer constituents and run and operate an efficient business using the systems, the personnel and the resources that we have available. And when we originally looked at the crafting of the structure, we thought about doing it one way. And as we began, as we brought people on board and their expertise, and further the work and services that we'd have supporting those constituent groups, we were -- and I continue to be very comfortable with the structure that we have now, that was further articulated by Mr. Lippold. So again, I just wanted to add a follow-up to the question.
 - Q. All right. So we agree to disagree. There's more than one way to do it.

- 1 A. I hope a year from now you'll agree to agree.
- 2. Q. Let's turn to Page 22 of your prefiled direct.
- 3 A. I'm there.
- Q. All right. If you could refer to Lines 7 and 8. You testify that there is no need to attempt to convert
- 6 systems prior to being completely ready; is that
- 7 correct?
- 8 A. That's what it says. That's correct.
- 9 Q. Okay. That's still your position today?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Do you believe it would be reasonable for the
- 12 Commission to take steps to assure itself that
- FairPoint is, in fact, completely ready before it gives
- 14 Verizon the irrevocable notice of readiness for
- 15 cutover?
- 16 A. I do. And FairPoint has actually advocated for the
- third-party monitor. We recognize this as a keen
- importance to the states, the Commissions, the
- customers, the shareholders, all the constituent
- 20 groups. And we are absolutely dedicated and committed
- 21 to making it a successful cutover, but recognizing that
- there is a need to have some additional level of
- 23 examination and monitoring of the efforts. And so we
- have advocated for the third-party monitor that would

- be selected, one third-party monitor representing all
 three states. And we think that's an appropriate
 process to follow. So I'd say we were the first to
 advocate for that.
- 5 Q. If you could turn to Page 33 of your direct testimony.
- 6 A. I am there.
- Q. All right. Look at your answer at Lines 13 through 17.

 (Witness reviews document.)
- 9 A. Okay.
- 10 Q. You indicate that FairPoint has no intention of trying
 11 to position the acquired exchanges as rural under the
 12 federal statutes that you reference in your testimony;
 13 correct?
- A. I think this is a different -- this is for the safety-valve conversation? Is that what you're referencing?
- 17 Q. Yes.
- 18 A. That's correct.
- Q. And would FairPoint agree to make that a merger condition?
- A. We will look at all the conditions in the aggregate
 from all three states. And it is my hope and my
 expectation that the commissions will put forth those
 conditions they think are most important and have the

- greatest weight and of the keenest interest to the

 states and to allow the company to operate in an

 efficient way. So I'm -- I will -- we don't believe

 it's necessary for this to be a condition, and we would

 hope that the commissions would -- you know, as you

 develop your order and you develop your positions,

 would identify those that have the keenest importance.
 - Q. Would you agree, Mr. Nixon, that prior to FairPoint filing its rebuttal testimony in this proceeding, that there were parties who filed testimony in Vermont, including the Vermont Department of Public Service, who had requested that there be a third-party monitor?
- 13 A. I think that those requests were for each state to have a third-party monitor.
- Q. And was there not testimony from certain parties requesting actual third-party testing?
- 17 A. That could be.
- 18 Q. Now if we could turn to Page 25 and 26 of your rebuttal testimony.
- 20 A. I'm there.
- Q. You discuss a number of KPIs, or key performance indices; is that correct?
- 23 A. I do.

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24 Q. Has FairPoint developed the wholesale performance KPIs

1 at this point?

- A. I think the KPIs that we'll be primarily using for the wholesale would be the PAP.
- Q. If the PAP did not include number-porting intervals or trunk-ordering intervals, would you agree to include those as key performance indices?
- A. I'd do that.
 - Q. Will the KPIs that FairPoint develops be provided to the Commission and to wholesale customers?
 - A. No, they will not. These are for -- these are for the company's internal management of the business. And those are things that we look at over and above which may be required by regulatory convention, the PAP obligations or that such. These are metrics or key performance indices that any business will establish to help them run and manage and operate their business to meet the goals and objectives. Therefore, they're internal measurements. They're internal performance indices and would not need to be provided to the external community.
- Q. All right. I take it then, there would be no external consequences to FairPoint if it failed to meet its internal wholesale KPIs?
- A. These are internal goals and objectives. That would be

correct.

2 Q. Okay.

A. Let me -- you know, that's -- I would add that I believe Mr. Lippold indicated that our -- that will be forum. And maybe I'm not using the right terminology. But a CLEC user forum. But there's a particular distinguishing way that has been called in the past.

And we would look for the CLEC community to keep us apprised of the issues, their concerns, their areas of performance that they would like to see enhanced.

Mr. Lippold, under his directive, is to grow the business. I've got two choices: We can grow the business on our net by using retail and wholesale arrangements or watch competitors take the business off our network. Mr. Lippold is expected to grow the business on the network, wholesale and retail. To do that, we've got to be responsive to our customers, wholesale and retail alike. I would expect us, as you will be our -- as the CLEC community as our customer, to provide us guidance and input on how we can do that better.

Q. And what alternatives would a facilities-based carrier have for number-porting intervals other than FairPoint if this transaction is approved?

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1	Α.	There are those number-porting obligations exist
2		today from the various companies. And there are
3		various ways to exert and seek recourse if they're not
4		being done in the proper time.

- Q. You'd agree, though, that a facilities-based carrier could not take its number-porting requirements to any other service provider. It would be required to deal with FairPoint in order to carry out number-porting?
- A. I'm sure if FairPoint was not living up to the obligations on number-porting, that that said carrier would seek recourse with the appropriate jurisdictional body.
- Q. I'd like to refer you to, I think an exhibit to -- I believe it's your rebuttal testimony, PGN-9.
- 15 A. I'm sorry. Is there a...
- 16 Q. I think it's an attachment to your rebuttal testimony.
- 17 A. Is that the organizational chart?
- Q. I think that's part of it, yeah. Let's see. PGN-7 is the leadership team.
 - A. Okay.

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MR. COOLBROTH: If you're referring to
PGN-9, it is the very last page of your rebuttal testimony
for submission, the very last page.

MR. MANDL: Yeah. It's entitled,

- 1 "Business Integration Operations, Design, Build and
- 2 Launch."
- I'd just like to confirm this. Is that
- 4 a public document?
- 5 MR. COOLBROTH: Yes, it is.
- 6 A. I have it.
- 7 Q. Could you briefly explain what this exhibit is all
- about, what it's designed to show?
- 9 A. At a high level, this exhibit shows the milestones as
- appropriate for the three different releases that the
- 11 company is -- has designed. First is the systems and
- the readiness at close. Second would be the systems
- and milestones to get there at a macro level at
- 14 cutover. And third is the systems of readiness, what
- we call a Delta release, which is six months following
- cutover. So those would be the three major milestones.
- Mr. Haga referenced when he was here what they call
- builds. And a build, in my way of thinking, is the
- systems staging intervals where we will increase the
- complexity of the testing, the orders and the processes
- as we go from the initial system setup all the way
- 22 through to prior to cutover readiness. So those would
- be -- that would be my high-level explanation. Mr.
- Haga is the one who lives with this day in and day out,

1	but that would be a high-level explanation.
2	Q. Thank you. I notice that this exhibit was updated as
3	of June 11th, 2007. Is there a more recent version of
4	this document?
5	A. I'll be happy to check. The dates haven't changed.
6	The dates of the cutover, close and Delta release have
7	not changed. But I'll be happy to check.
8	Q. Okay.
9	MR. MANDL: Fred, would you prefer that
10	as something to check on or
11	WITNESS NIXON: We can do that as either
12	a supplemental update to a data request, whatever the
13	appropriate protocol is.
14	MR. MANDL: If the exhibit has changed,
15	I would be interested in seeing an update. If it's the
16	same and it hasn't changed, then just
17	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Let's just find out the
18	answer to the question. If we need to make it an exhibit,
19	then we will give it an exhibit number.
20	MR. MANDL: Thank you.
21	BY MR. MANDL:
22	Q. Mr. Nixon, there have been some premarked NECTA/Comcast
23	Phone exhibits that were responses to three data
21	roquests that have been marked as Evhibits 55P through

1 57P. I just wanted to check to see if you had them and 2 if you could just verify that they are your responses 3 to those three data requests. 4 (Witness reviews document.) 5 Α. I have 55, 56. And for some reason I'm not looking at 6 57. If you've got that handy, I'd be happy to take a 7 look. 8 (Mr. Mandl hands document to witness.) 9 Α. Thank you. These are indeed all of my responses. 10 0. Thank you. 11 MR. MANDL: That completes my cross for 12 Mr. Nixon. Thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. 14 Mr. Rubin? 15 MR. RUBIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 16 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. RUBIN: 17 18 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Nixon. 19 Good afternoon. Α. 20 I'd like to start with a question that's been bounced Q. 21 around a little bit, I guess. We started with Mr. 22 Smith and tried it with Mr. Smee, and now it's coming 23 to you. And this concerns how FairPoint will be 24 handling a function that -- actually, two functions

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that Verizon performs today: Dealing with customers who have disabilities or other special needs and also with customers for whom English is not their primary language. Are you familiar with FairPoint's plans to develop the capability to serve these customers?

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A. Generally.

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Q. Could you give us your general understanding of what FairPoint will be doing?

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under the TSA. FairPoint has -- we recognize that

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those -- these are services that we'll be taking over.

There is a team that's identified that are working on

These are services that are being provided to FairPoint

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it and will be presenting a plan and the outcome on how

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cutover. I do not have that plan today. But there is

And do you know if the plan will be for FairPoint to

FairPoint will be taking up those duties over at

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a team of people who are working on it.

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Q.

provide these functions using its own employees or

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whether it intends to contract with another provider

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A. I do not know that at this time.

for those services?

existing operations?

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Q. How does FairPoint provide these services today for its

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A. I'm not sure that we have those services generally

1 available.

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- 2 Q. So if you have a customer today who does not speak 3 English, they're out of luck? Or do you know --
- A. I'm not -- no, I'm not sure I have that -- I do not know what the procedure or the process is or whether we have a third-party provider today that we can bring on board. At one time, I know we had a third-party provider that we could conference in. But I'm not sure of the status of that.
 - Q. All right. I think it's fair to say from what you said earlier, that you are familiar with the realignment of Verizon's operations in New England that we discussed with Mr. Smith last week; is that right?
- 14 A. Generally that's correct.
- Q. Does this realignment have any effect on FairPoint's announced plans to hire 675 new employees in northern New England?
- 18 A. No, it does not.
- 20 Do you know approximately how many of those 675 new
 20 employees will be in positions covered by a collective
 21 bargaining agreement? Again, I'm just looking for an
 22 approximate number or percentage.
- A. And I believe we've said that -- and this is just my estimate. I believe today that might be 30 percent.

- 1 Q. As far as you know, do all of the union or unionized 2 positions in the three states have pension benefits?
- 3 A. That would be correct.
- 4 And do -- again, as far as you know, do they also have Q. 5 other post-employment benefits, such as retiree 6 healthcare?
- 7 Α. To my knowledge.
- Q. Is FairPoint proposing to eliminate the pension or other post-employment benefits for new employees who 10 would be covered under the collective bargaining agreement?
- 12 We are not. Α.
- 13 Q. Are you familiar with the employee attrition assumption 14 that's built into FairPoint's financial model?
- 15 Α. I am.

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- 16 And last week we discussed that with Mr. Leach, where Q. 17 he indicated that the assumption was a loss of 4 to 18 4-1/2 percent of the work force each year starting in 19 2009. Is that your understanding also?
- 20 That's my understanding. Α.
- 21 Q. Approximately how many employees will FairPoint start 22 with?
- 23 About 3500. Α.
- 24 All right. So you would expect to lose a net of about Q.

- 140 to 150 employees per year? Is that the effect of that attrition assumption?
- A. It would be whatever the multiplier is times the 4 to 4-1/2 percent on a net basis, you said. That would be correct.
- Q. And just so we're clear, we're using these terms, and I want to make sure we're using them in the same way.

 When I think about attrition, we're talking about -- and we both just used the term -- a net effect of people who leave the company compared to those who come into the company. And the net difference between those is what we're referring to as attrition. Is that how you're using the term?
- A. I think that's right. Certainly we have -- we will be maintaining the work force and numbers so that we can continue to provide -- so we will continue to provide the service to the customers to meet our obligations for -- whether it be the broadband plan, the service quality and central office remediation plan.

But to the question that was raised here, once you take the loss, there may be times -- and I expect will be times -- when we'll hire back in. But the net number's what I'm referring to.

Q. Okay. Over the last few years -- well, I guess I

- 1 should say, first, without considering the effects of 2 this proposed transaction -- so let's say up through 3 the end of 2006 -- over the last few years, has 4 FairPoint increased or decreased the size of its work 5 force? We've increased through acquisitions. 6 Α. 7 And again, without considering any impacts from this Q. proposed transaction, has FairPoint's line count 8 changed significantly in the last few years? 9 10 Our line count has increased through acquisitions. Α. Ιf you remove the acquisitions, our access line losses --11 we've had access line losses. 12 13 Q. So on a net basis, do you know your access line counts, 14 say at year-end 2006, compared to what it was two or 15 three years before that? 16 Α. Again, I believe this information is public. But it's 17 I think about a 3-percent loss per year. 18 I'd like to turn for a moment to DSL deployment, Q. 19 but again, in very general terms. Will FairPoint be 20 using its own employees for work related to DSL deployment? Or maybe another way to think about it is, 21
 - A. I do not anticipate that any craft work would be done by contractors.

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will any of that work be done by outside contractors?

- Q. Okay. Now, when you say "craft work," what does that encompass, as you use the term?
 - A. Those functions and duties that normally would be covered under a collective bargaining agreement, as distinct from management functions.
 - Q. All right. Well, for example, if a customer calls up to order DSL service, will they be talking to a FairPoint employee when they do that?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And if someone has to go out and do some physical work on the line, whether it's removing load coils or whatever in order to provide that customer with DSL, will that be a FairPoint employee doing that work?
- A. To the best of my knowledge, that's correct. I believe that there are five job classes within the IBEW contract that have particular reference to contracting.

 And subject to check, I believe that's one.
- Q. If a customer has problems with their DSL service, and again they call up to try to either troubleshoot the problem or have somebody come out to take a look at it, is that work that would be done by FairPoint employees?
- 22 A. That would be the repair center you're referring to?
- 23 Q. Well, I don't know. It's your business, so --
- 24 A. No. You just referred to some function. And the

- function you just described would be a FairPoint person.
- Q. Okay. 'Cause I know, for example, with some carriers, if it's a DSL problem, they call a completely different number than if it's a problem with their dial tone.
 - A. If it is a -- if the customer is having a problem with a network, then they report a network problem, and that would be a FairPoint person. If they have a problem with their Internet, that would go to an Internet help desk.
- 11 Q. Is that going to be a -- is it going to be FairPoint

 12 employees staffing that Internet help desk, or will

 13 that be a function that's outside of FairPoint?
- 14 A. Outside of FairPoint.
- Q. At this point, do you know who will be providing that function for FairPoint?
- 17 A. We have not finalized the contract negotiations.
- 18 Q. Do you know if that function will be provided within the Continental United States?
- 20 A. It will.

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Q. Mr. Nixon, I'd like to take a moment to focus on the timeline for the proposed transaction. If all goes according to your plans, you expect to close with Verizon at the end of January, 2008; is that right?

- 1 A. That's correct.
- Q. And then about two months later you hope to send

 Verizon a notice of readiness for cutover to start the

 process of terminating the transition services

 agreement; is that right?
- 6 A. That would be correct.

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- Q. And then about two months after that, roughly the end of May, you hope to have cutover and move completely onto FairPoint's own systems; is that correct?
- 10 A. That's the current plan.
- 11 Q. Now, when in that time frame does training take place
 12 on those new FairPoint systems?
 - A. We have a training plan that we have just finished the first draft of that plan. We will begin training on those systems, and I believe that it is the first part of February and -- I believe it's the first part of February that we'll begin training on the systems.
 - Q. Do you have an approximate or approximation of the number of people that will have to be trained?
- 20 A. About 3500.
- Q. That's what I thought. I'm just making sure. What
 you're talking about affects essentially every employee
 of FairPoint; is that right?
- 24 A. Every employee who will touch the new systems, get

reports from the new systems or interface with new systems will be need to be trained to become familiar with. That will take different levels of training, different levels of familiarity, different levels of length of course and curriculum.

Q. Okay. In order for some of that training to be done, will FairPoint need to hire any temporary employees or somehow provide for service to continue while your employees are being trained?

A. Yes, we will. FairPoint is contemplating several different aspects, one of which would be the possibility of doing exactly that, hiring temporary employees that could act as that -- who will be trained on the Verizon Legacy systems, to allow us then to rotate the permanent employees through the training curriculum and courses on the new systems.

17 O. Okav. Can vou again,

Q. Okay. Can you again, without getting too technical, can you walk us through how that works? You bring somebody in as a temporary employee. Do they have to be trained on the existing systems before one of your existing employees can, you know, leave for a training

course? How does that work?

A. Again, depending upon the training that's required and the position that's required, the temporary employees,

- 1 if that's the course we took, would need to have some 2 training on the basics of the current Legacy systems so 3 they could handle and process, for instance, calls coming in, whether done for billing inquiry or for 4 5 basic service order entry. They would need to be trained to handle those functions to provide some 6 7 relief to the group to go through the training. 8 Do you know how long that training of the temporary Q.
 - Q. Do you know how long that training of the temporary employee would take?
- A. It depends on what they're being trained for. Again,
 we have our -- the initial plan has been completed.
 We'll be submitting it later this week to the staff on
 how that is working and what the plan is. And I don't
 know -- I've got the particular details that will speak
 for itself.
- 16 Q. Okay. Now, in FairPoint's previous acquisitions, has
 17 it ever had a transition services agreement?
- 18 A. Not since I've been with the company.
- 19 Q. Which is how long?
- 20 A. Ninety-seven.

- Q. Okay. Again, since 1997, has FairPoint had to create new systems in order to integrate a system or a network that it was acquiring?
- 24 A. Not since '97. But we did -- I think it was indicated

- that we did when we purchased the exchange and lines in

 New England back in '94, I believe it was.
- 3 Q. Yeah, pretty early on in --
- 4 A. Right.
- Q. Obviously, at some point you had to create something in order to get started.
- 7 A. I'm sorry. These were lines I believe that were
 8 purchased, I believe, from GTE. They did not come with
 9 the infrastructure. Certainly on a smaller scale than
 10 we're talking about here. So FairPoint did create,
 11 deploy and convert to a new set of systems that we had
 12 to build.
- Q. All right. But that was, I think -- if I remember right, that was for, what, 20- or 30,000 lines?
- 15 A. I think that's right.

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- Q. Again, since you've been with FairPoint, have you ever had to undertake the kind of training effort that you're talking about now with having to train perhaps 3,000 people or more in a fairly short time period?
 - A. No, we haven't, which is why we have gone through the process to bring on board senior leaders and key management personnel who have, why we've engaged a firm that has done this at this level with this type of complexity. So, to that exact point, I have not.

1 Classic FairPoint has not. The people we're bringing 2 on board have. The company we're engaging to help us 3 with this has. And again, that's one of the commitments we have is to bring that kind of expertise 4 5 on right now, prior to close. 6 MR. RUBIN: Okay. Thank you. That's 7 all I have for the witness, Mr. Chairman. 8 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Ms. Hatfield. 9 10 MS. HATFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION 12 BY MS. HATFIELD: 13 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Nixon. Good afternoon. 14 15 I'd like to start by referring you to Line -- excuse Q. 16 me -- Page 9 of your direct testimony. 17 I'm sorry. Page 9? Α. 18 Yes. Q. 19 I am there. Α. On Lines 9 and 10 you state, "FairPoint will have a 20 Q. 21 lower debt-to-earnings ratio than Verizon would have, 22 as explained by Mr. Smith." And I'm wondering, can you 23 direct me to a reference in Mr. Smith's testimony that

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describes that?

1 Let me read the context of that, please. Α. 2 0. Sure. 3 (Witness reviews document.) I cannot, right offhand, do that. 4 Α. 5 Could you help me understand? Are you referring to the Q. 6 debt-EBITDA ratio, or are you referring to a different 7 ratio? 8 Α. That is probably a leverage ratio is what that was 9 referring to, which would be a debt-to-EBITDA ratio. And do you know what the specific figures are that 10 Q. 11 you're comparing, in terms of the two ratios of two 12 companies? 13 I am not. Α. 14 Okay. Do you -- could you direct me to another witness 15 who can answer that? 16 MS. HATFIELD: Or could I get a record 17 request to just provide that answer? 18 WITNESS NIXON: I'd be happy to try to 19 track that. I think I might be about the last FairPoint 20 witness. 21 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, I'm expecting that 22 we'll be continuing tomorrow with Mr. Nixon. I think 23 that's a fair expectation at this point.

So if you could track that down --

WITNESS NIXON: If I can get that

- 2 tomorrow, I certainly will do that.
- 3 BY MS. HATFIELD:
- 4 0. Thank you. Mr. Nixon, if you would turn to Page 29 of
- 5 your direct testimony.
- 6 I am there. Α.
- 7 Q. Okay. Starting on Line 5 through Line 10, you're 8 discussing conditions imposed upon Verizon/MCI. 9 you're stating that they don't appear applicable to the 10 FairPoint transaction. Do you see that?
- 11 Α. I do.

- 12 Q. And I'm wondering, at the end of that section you state that -- in that last sentence that starts on Line 6, 13 14 you state, "To the extent that some conditions remain 15 in effect following the closing date of the FairPoint 16 transaction, such as the special access and stand-alone 17 ADSL conditions, FairPoint would expect to review with 18 regulators whether such conditions are merited in the 19 context of the present transaction." And with respect 20 specifically to the stand-alone ADSL condition, does 21 FairPoint propose to offer such a service in New 22 Hampshire?
- I believe, again, subject to check, the stand-alone DSL 23 Α. offering that Verizon has today has a sunset on it; so

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- it terminates at some point. FairPoint, however, as part of our commitment, would continue that for one year from closing if that period is beyond the current sunset, which I believe it is.
- So are you proposing to end that service after one Q. year, or are you just saying at this time that's the maximum that you would commit to?
- That's the maximum we'd commit to. Α.
- Q. Turning to Page 43 in your rebuttal testimony --
- Α. I'm sorry. Forty-three?
- Q. Yes.
- Α. I'm there.
- On Page -- excuse me -- Line 9, you're answering a Q. question from the OCA regarding whether you would make some broadband deployment information public. And we've had some discussion today about the confidential level of information included in that plan. But my question is, would you be willing to provide certain information that you didn't think was competitively sensitive to key state policymakers who are working to deploy broadband in the state, such as the Department of Resources and Economic Development and the Telecommunications Advisory Board, in order to ensure that FairPoint and the state are working together and

not working in ways that are redundant or in ways that conflict?

A. Let me, if I might -- two answers to that: First is, I believe in one of my responses to a data request I indicated that we're providing the information that's confidential every six months to the parties so they can monitor and track our performance. Your question, I believe, was with regard to non-confidential information. We believe it's extremely important for us to work with, in a collaborative way, the communities, the agencies and the departments to deploy broadband across the state. And we would not only look forward to doing that, but we've already started.

FairPoint -- we have now been working in the market since August, meeting with community leaders, meeting with economic development agencies, economic development leaders, sharing with them our plans for how -- not only our broadband initiative, but how can we work with them for the -- to develop an economic development initiative based upon a connectivity model, which is somewhat what Dr. Sicker was talking about, whereby our approach is more geared toward the application needs of the customers than what network do you need to meet those application needs.

So, long answer to a short question: I'd be happy to.

- Q. And you talked about having been in the market since
 August. Is there -- I think there's a particular
 organization that you're working with. Could you
 just -- I forget the name of it. But you've been
 reaching out to community leaders in partnership with
 an organization. What is the name of it?
- A. We've engaged a consultant, Frank Knott, with a community called ViTAL Economy, who I've worked with Mr. Knott for probably 10 or 15 years doing exactly this. And he currently has initiative in Southern Illinois that's similar. And so he has been working on our behalf, as has Stu Arnet and others.
- Q. And would the outcome of that work be a plan, a statewide plan that's similar to something that I've just heard reference to before called Connect Kentucky?
- A. I'm not sure how the similarities would be. It's been certainly referenced. The plan that we anticipate first is that we don't pretend to come in with the answer on economic development needs for the state.

 What we do is we want to meet with and to listen to the economic development leaders, the communities, the different constituents, on what are the needs, what are the applications. And then we would be -- what our

objective is, is to bring in the resources and tools 1 2 that can help them accomplish those objectives and 3 create an organization reporting to me that would help us accomplish that, including a trial -- a pilot, 4 5 rather, in each of the three states that would seek to have collaborative approach to connectivity-enabled 6 7 economic development across communities. And this does not anticipate that FairPoint would be the only 8 9 broadband provider. This is anticipating that there 10 would be those who are in the network would be part of 11 the process. And at the end, our objective is if we 12 worry about dividing up an ever-shrinking pie, then 13 nobody is going to win at the end of the day. 14 objective is how can you grow the size of the economy 15 and have a greater participation in a growing economy. 16 And we believe that there are ways to do that. There 17 are ways to use a connectivity approach, enable an 18 approach to supplement economic development. 19 example I give, there's a great book out called "Moving 20 to a Small Town." It says it's 35 million people who 21 live where they work and work where they live. would they all want to work and live here? So how do 22 23 communities take advantage of those people? Primarily 24 through broadband. So again, that would be our effort.

Q. And will FairPoint pursue that initiative if the transaction is not approved?

- A. No, ma'am. Not here. We certainly are looking at doing that in our classic areas. Now, we would not be able to take that to the entire state.
- Q. Would you be willing to make FairPoint's broadband plan implementation a condition for the approval of this transaction?
- A. At first, I thought no. But I believe that the broadband plan is a cornerstone of what FairPoint is proposing. It's a cornerstone of what we believe will be of significant value enhancement to New Hampshire; and therefore, I would agree to make it a condition to the merger.
- Q. And I believe it was with Mr. Brown this morning, or someone on the Brown/Harrington/Smee panel, that they were asked questions about implementation of the broadband plan and enforcement from the state's perspective. I'm wondering, since it is a cornerstone of your proposal, how would you propose that we ensure that you do meet the goals laid out in that plan?
- A. Market forces are the primary driver for us to accomplish that plan. As I said, certainly as we've laid out the plan, once it's made a part of the merger

- 1 condition, the Commission, I believe, has the ability 2 to enforce it. I do not believe that any other 3 consequences are required beyond that.
 - I'd like to ask you a few questions about service 0. quality. So if you could turn to Page 23 in your direct testimony.
 - Yes, ma'am. Α.

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Α.

He does.

- And there you're discussing that FairPoint has a 0. strategic imperative to provide a customer experience that meets or exceeds customer expectations. And it sounds like it's your opinion that maintaining high service-quality standards is important to maintaining and growing your business; is that correct?
- 14 Α. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 And are you familiar with one of Mr. Smee's responses Q. 16 to one of our data requests? It actually was made an 17 exhibit this morning. It was OCA Exhibit 111P. And in 18 that response, Mr. Smee lays out the timing of 19 achieving your broadband plan. He lays out the time 20 frame of 24 months. And I wanted to ask you, as president of FairPoint, do you -- does Mr. Smee have 22 executive-level support for his statements regarding 23 implementation of the broadband plan?

He's been a key architect in the development

- of that. He's done significant research and work into all the analysis done to date. And he's been really a key, fundamentally driven that, and he has my full support.
 - Q. And if you would turn to your rebuttal testimony on Page 39.
- 7 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Lines 5 through 7, you state, "FairPoint specifically agrees to be bound by the standards that currently apply to Verizon." And I believe you're referring to service-quality standards. And you state, "Additional metrics and penalties would be excessive and inappropriate." Do you agree with that?
- A. I do.
- Q. So, in New Hampshire, what are the consequences if
 FairPoint fails to achieve the service-quality
 standards that are in place today?
 - A. I believe the Commission could open up a docket and bring us in and ask us to explain what we're doing and not doing and set forth the consequences, if there were to be any.
 - Q. And do you know if FairPoint will face or if Verizon today would face financial penalties for failure to meet service-quality standards in Maine?

- A. Yes, they do in Maine.
- Q. And do you know, would FairPoint in the future, or

 Verizon today, face financial penalties for failure to

 meet service-quality standards in Vermont today?
- 5 A. They do.

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- Q. And I think we heard testimony from Mr. Smee that

 FairPoint has a plan in place and a budget to address

 outstanding service-quality issues in New Hampshire; is

 that correct?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 12 Denalties in Vermont, but they don't face them in New
 13 Hampshire, doesn't that give the company an incentive
 14 to really focus on those other two states first and to
 15 focus on meeting the New Hampshire standards last?
 - A. No, it doesn't. The implication -- and I know where you're going with the line of questioning. The implication is that the company is responsible only to penalties. That is the furthest thing from the truth. The company is extremely responsive to the market forces. We have talked about and heard about in many cases the alternatives customers have for their service provider. We have -- we must provide that kind of service quality to our customers if they're going to

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remain our customers. We have to earn that service.

It's going to take us, as Mr. Smee said, a couple years for us to turn a couple of areas around. By and large, the services from a statewide-level basis, the network trouble report rate is pretty good. There are surveillance-level areas, some wire center areas that need remediation. I think Mr. Smee was extremely correct. We can't come in here and promise we're going to fix something overnight and then take two years to do it. I'd much rather sit here and tell you it's going to take us two years. It's going to take us -- my commitment to the team is that for the first -- from close until cutover, we will focus on the I do not want to add additional demands on teams that would distract them from that cutover, which is why Mr. Smee said it's going to take us two years to get there and why we can't start until cutover. It's not that we don't want to. Doesn't mean we don't recognize the need to. It's just a matter of let's put the priorities where they have to be: A smooth and successful cutover. But the imperative for us is market force. It isn't the penalties that make us do what we have to do.

Q. And Mr. Nixon, do you think it's fair to say that if

- 1 FairPoint is stepping into Verizon's shoes, that today 2 Verizon faces the same competitive pressures that 3 FairPoint will face?
- I'm not sure about the "stepping in Verizon's shoes." 4 Α. 5 Certainly, there are market forces. The market -- the 6 northern New England states will represent over 7 85 percent of our business. It is, therefore, 8 mission-critical that we serve and support and provide 9 high-quality service to these customers. You know, our 10 approach is that this is the area where we have to put 11 our focus.
- 12 And what I think I hear you saying is that you don't Q. 13 need any -- or that New Hampshire doesn't need 14 enforcement mechanisms because the market will be 15 enough of an incentive for you to meet those standards.

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- Α. I believe that as part of our plan, Mr. Smee It is. indicated that we'd be meeting with the staff to review those wire centers that are in surveillance areas. there will be continual dialog with the staff for the input to give you update on where we are. But in a day, the customers will be the ones that drive our behavior.
- And would you be willing to include OCA in those 23 0. meetings with staff?

- 1 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 2 Q. And I wanted to direct you to another OCA exhibit,
- 3 which is 99P, which was another exhibit from the
- Brown/Harrington/Smee panel. And I had two questions
- about that, too. Do you have that in front of you, Mr.
- 6 Nixon?
- 7 A. 99P?
- 8 O. Yes.
- 9 A. Bear with me a minute. That's a public?
- 10 Q. Yes, it is.
- 11 A. P. I'm sorry.
- 12 Q. That's okay.
- 13 A. Boy, I do not.
- 14 Q. Okay. I can put it up on the screen here for you.
- 15 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 16 Q. My first question is -- I'm not sure who this person
- is. Mr. Chris Baron is listed as director of corporate
- development. But does he have responsibility for
- 19 service-quality issues?
- 20 A. No, he does not.
- 21 Q. So would you be willing to adopt this response as your
- 22 own?
- 23 A. Let me read it first.
- 24 Q. Sure.

A. I have to be careful who I adopt.

(Witness reviews document.)

- A. I'm not sure I would adopt that. I think there's been a lot of knowledge gained since April. I think

 Mr. Smee is probably the person closest to the service-quality issues, concerns and docket. And I'm not sure at this point that I can adopt that as my —

 I'm not sure I find fault with it. I'm just not sure that I can say I would adopt it entirely. I think Mr.

 Smee has probably been extremely articulate in the area of service quality. Just a quick review, I'm not sure I see something that's incorrect. I think there's been a lot of time has passed since.
- Q. Okay. As you can see, I've marked on that Paragraph A in your response that last sentence. And that paragraph refers to the open service-quality docket with Verizon that this Commission has already taken administrative notice of in this proceeding. And I noted that sentence because it says, "Once this docket is complete, FairPoint will be in a better position to comment upon such issues." And my question to you is: Is it FairPoint's intention, if the transaction is approved, to engage in this docket with the parties to try to resolve those service-quality issues?

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                 I'm not completely familiar with that docket.
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     Α.
          Yeah.
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          do know that Mr. Smee has done a lot of work to
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          understand what the service-quality issues are, has
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          provided to the parties our plan to address those.
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          FairPoint -- we'd be happy to -- I'm just -- at this
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          point, I'm just not sure what the response would be, in
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          terms of would we be -- review with the parties the
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          response and the outcome? I suppose.
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                         MS. HATFIELD: So I'd like to ask the
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       company if they could provide an updated response with the
       appropriate witness who's willing to address this issue.
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                         WITNESS NIXON:
                                         And you want us to
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       address the A in particular? Is that what that is?
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                         MR. COOLBROTH:
                                         We'll take the whole
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       response, Mr. Nixon.
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                         WITNESS NIXON: Okay.
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                                         I guess I'm trying to
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ:
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       understand, 'cause I thought -- it seems some of the
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       problem here is this answer was not entirely responsive.
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       I thought Mr. Smee had really answered a lot of these
       questions. Is it necessary to -- has Mr. Smee not
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       answered these questions, Ms. Hatfield? Do you think you
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       need more?
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                                        Well, I guess if the
                         MS. HATFIELD:
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1	company would just review this, because I think Mr. Nixon
2	said it's not he wouldn't adopt it as it is today with
3	the additional information they have. So perhaps Mr. Smee
4	could review it and provide an updated response.
5	WITNESS NIXON: I think I said I
6	wouldn't adopt it because a lot of time has passed and
7	Mr. Smee has done a lot more research on the
8	service-quality area. And I think his current responses
9	are indicative of the company's position.
10	MS. HATFIELD: Okay. The alternative is
11	that this goes in the record as it is. And that's fine
12	with the OCA.
13	MR. COOLBROTH: Well, I mean, it goes
14	into the record with a person who's not a witness and with
15	Mr. Nixon not having adopted it.
16	MS. HATFIELD: And this is not the only
17	incidence of that, Mr. Chairman. There's several exhibits
18	I think have been marked by different parties with that
19	are sponsored by
20	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Yeah. I don't want to
21	get off on the procedural issue. I'm just trying to nail
22	down I thought Mr. Smee answered these questions either
23	in his written testimony or on the record today. If
24	that if what he said is not responsive, you know, I'd

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like to get that clarification. But I would just ask this, Mr. Coolbroth and Ms. Hatfield: I want to make sure we have a meeting of the minds on what needs to get on the record here and if we could come back with a recommendation in the morning. If this needs to be updated, then that's fine. If it's really now just obsolete because of the timing, then let's get that on the record as well.

MS. HATFIELD: Thank you.

MR. COOLBROTH: I think the focus of the prior document was concern about whether FairPoint had met the quality-of-service standards that had been prescribed as a result of one of the mergers. I think it was the Nynex Bell Atlantic merger. And FairPoint's testimony is that it will meet those standards. And we provided a timeline and provided cost. So I think that has been answered.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Well, then, as I asked, if you can see if you can get a meeting of the minds with the Consumer Advocate and make sure we get it clear on the record what the status is.

BY MS. HATFIELD:

Q. Mr. Nixon, if you would turn to your rebuttal testimony on Page 25.

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A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Following up on Mr. Mandl's question, he asked you about key performance indices. And I think you said those were internal performance measures or goals and objectives that were just internal to the company; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And so that they don't relate to the service-quality standards that you must meet in New Hampshire; is that correct?
- A. Not necessarily. We would incorporate within the KPIs those requirements by each state. And where we're obligated to file that information, as we may be required to file the information, we would. But we will certainly include those within our KPIs.
- Q. And on Page 29 of your rebuttal testimony --
- 17 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. -- Line 11, you referred to a business continuity plan
 that FairPoint will develop. And I'm wondering, I
 think one of the earlier witnesses responded to
 questions by Commissioner Morrison about a plan, more
 of a disaster or emergency plan. And I'm wondering, is
 that what you mean by business continuity plan?
 - A. There's different aspects of the business continuity

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plan, everything from a disaster recovery -- similar to the Raymond central office would be one. There would be a disaster business continuity plan in the event of a data center outage or event, if you will. would be a business continuity plan for a -- in case insufficient labor were available to be available and do business. So whether it's staffing, whether it's an event, it would be all those different aspects for business continuity. Our plan will be available. We'll have that completed in December, well before close. And included in there would be, I think -- I don't want to assume where you're going -- a mutual aid agreement that we're working on right now, whereby the other neighboring companies would -- there would be an agreement beforehand -- in the case of some ice storm or something else that required assistance, would come to the aid. Sort of a mutual aid type of thing.

- Q. And did I hear correctly, a witness testified earlier that that plan would be developed by December 1st of this year?
- A. I don't think it was December 1st. In December.
- Q. And is that something you'd be providing to the parties?
 - A. I will. I'm not sure about the confidential treatment.

- But yes, we absolutely would provide that.
- 2 Q. If you could turn to Page 18 of your rebuttal.
- 3 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 4 Q. And if you look on the very first lines on that page,
- 5 Lines 1 through 3, you state that Verizon must run the
- 6 business in the normal course; is that correct?
- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 Q. And then if you look at OCA Exhibit Nixon 21P --
- 9 A. I have it.
- 10 Q. -- which is your response to OCA R-132, we asked you to
- define "in the normal course."
- 12 A. Correct.
- 13 Q. And if you would just read your response to Paragraph A
- into the record, that would be helpful.
- 15 A. The response is, "To operate the business as if the
- merger agreement had not been signed; pricing,
- introduction and sales of products and services,
- 18 performance metrics at historic levels and consistent
- with other states, and capital expenditures as if the
- 20 merger had not been announced."
- 21 Q. And I asked this question earlier of one of the
- 22 | witnesses on the panel. But what is the recourse for
- FairPoint if after you close you find that Verizon
- hasn't been running the business in the normal course?

What type of action can you take?

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Α. I don't believe there's any contemplated in the merger agreement, which is -- and I -- again, it's an important follow-up. I believe it was Mr. Smee, but one of the witnesses this morning indicated we are in daily conversations with the counterparts at Verizon. So this is not just at a senior level with Steve Smith and myself. This would be, for instance, with John Smee and the operations, senior-level operations down to and including the head of the dispatch center at Verizon. We are working, you know, literally at the director and management level to understand the business, understand how they're running the business. We receive a monthly report from them by position, by department, by location, the employees, and what's changed in those employees counts. We don't have it as if we're sitting there running it. But we have a vested interest, of course, in knowing what it's going to look like when we get it.

The other thing I think is important to keep in mind, Verizon shareholders will own 60 percent of the equity of the business following close. They have a huge vested interest to make sure they pass to FairPoint a business that's being run in their normal

1 course.

- Q. And looking at your answer that you just read,

 Paragraph A, it does not include explicitly staffing

 levels. In your mind, does the normal course include

 appropriate staffing levels?
- A. It includes appropriate staffing levels to run the business in the normal course.
- Q. And is FairPoint planning to conduct some type of audit
 after the closing to get a finer level of detail on the
 entire network, including its condition and the
 requirements, both financial and staffing-wise, to
 improve it the way FairPoint plans to?
 - A. I think Mr. Smee indicated that we'd be doing a root-cause analysis following the close and cutover. It will be targeted at those wire centers I believe he said 16 that were running at surveillance level which I believe is 2.5 on a network trouble report rate on a consistent basis. And so our objective is to do a targeted assessment based upon what the data is telling us where the troubles or where there's some issues that might be pervasive. So for us, it's going to be the right people following close and doing a target root-cause analysis. I'm sorry. Looking over here.

- Q. On Page 33 in your rebuttal testimony --
- A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. -- on Lines 15 to 20 where you're discussing the fact that Verizon has to transfer a skilled work force to FairPoint, you note that Verizon has placed the unions on notice that surplus jobs exist in New York,

 Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the Mid-Atlantic region. And you go on to say, yet no such notice has been issued in connection with the northern New England states. But does it concern FairPoint that northern New England employees may leave to take advantage of those surplus jobs in the other states?
- A. I think this is important, and this is my understanding: When we say "surplus jobs," I think it has the reverse effect, where Verizon has indicated they have more employees than they need in the other states. Now, what they haven't done is made that same announcement in northern New England. What that's done, essentially, is provide that, but for the transaction -- I'm speculating here -- so, but for the transaction, one might assume that a surplus notice or notices may have been given by Verizon. I don't know that for a fact. They have not told me that for a fact. But I think you could make the case that, but

been given that there were more employees than they needed to run the business in the normal course. If that were the case, that would tell us then that there is a buffer that's been built into the head count to accommodate -- partially accommodate, maybe not entirely, but partially accommodate the concern, and legitimate concern about retirees, about providing a work force that would be available so we could transition through the training programs and be able to again look at those areas that would help us with some comfort that there is some contingency plan for that possibility.

- Q. So, does the statement from your testimony, that

 Verizon has placed the unions on notice that surplus

 jobs exist, does that not mean there are openings in

 those other states?
- A. I think the context of that was intended to be a surplus notification. And a surplus notification is indicative of that there's more employees than necessary than it is to run the business. And that's a very shorthand way. That's not a legal or collective bargaining definition of what that term means.
- Q. You have several attachments to your rebuttal

- 1 testimony. One of them is PGN-7.
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And that includes an organizational chart of both the senior leadership team and then also many of their reports, does it not?
- 6 A. That would be correct.
- 7 Q. And it's dated August 20th, 2007?
- 8 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 9 Q. And I've noted within it there are still several boxes
 10 within the chart that just have a title but not a
 11 person's name; is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And I'm wondering, have you filled some or all of those positions since August 20th?
- A. We'll be providing this week an update to the org chart. And we have and continue to hire and to fill these in.
- MS. HATFIELD: And Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make that a record request so it could be an exhibit.
- 21 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. We will reserve
 22 Exhibit No. 62 for the org chart.
- 23 BY MS. HATFIELD:
- 24 Q. Mr. Nixon, I wanted to ask you a few questions about

- 1 rates. And on Page 40 of your rebuttal testimony --
- 2 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. -- on Lines 8 and 9, you say FairPoint has no plans to increase basic local rates and agrees not to seek an increase in basic rates for one year. Is that still your position?
- 7 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And when you say "basic local rates," what does that include, in your mind?
 - A. At the time, it would include a business, residential regulated service. These would be -- I would expand this to say regulated services.
 - Q. And in Mr. Leach's rebuttal testimony, he says that

 FairPoint would consider a two- to three-year stay-out

 if it was in both directions -- meaning, the company

 would commit to stay out, but also the Commission would

 commit not to call the company in. Do you support

 that?
- 19 A. I do.
 - Q. So that somewhat modifies your commitment in your rebuttal testimony?
- 22 A. I'm not sure it modifies it as much as it indicates
 23 that the company is seeking the best environment that
 24 we can to do two things: One, provide the company some

- indication and predictability, if you will, of the
 revenue stream over some several years, as well as give
 our customers that same type of comfort. And if we
 were to have a mutual arrangement, as Mr. Leach
 indicated, you know, I believe that would work.
 - Q. And if there was a two- or a three-year stay-out provision during which time FairPoint couldn't increase rates, that would be more consistent with the length of time that you need to stay out in Maine and Vermont under their AFOR plans; is that correct?
 - A. It would have -- in a mutual arrangement, it would have that summer calendar effect.
 - Q. Turning to the issue of video.

- A. Can I just -- that would be an effective date, not a file date. As we were talking about as the various discussions we had this last discussion, it would be effective dates as opposed to file dates.
- Q. So what you're saying is, if you had a three-year stay-out, you could file after two years, but that the permanent rate increase wouldn't go into effect until after three years?
- A. In that scenario, that would be the case.
- Q. And do you think the company would seek temporary rates at the time that they filed, or would they agree to a

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complete stay-out for the full period on any rate
increase?

A. I don't think we -- we did not visualize this at the
time. So I'm not sure I'm prepared to indicate -
MR. COOLBROTH: I'm not sure the witness
is familiar with our temporary rate statute, Mr. Chairman.

WITNESS NIXON: I understand there may
be a true-up at the end. But again, I need to -- the

WITNESS NIXON: I understand there may be a true-up at the end. But again, I need to -- the point -- I'm not sure this is -- I have sufficient familiarity on the process that I want to be making that kind of commitment today.

BY MS. HATFIELD:

- Q. Turning to video on Page 43 in your testimony, you've already discussed with Mr. Ciandella the fact that FairPoint doesn't have specific plans to initiate video service offerings in northern New England. And I have a question about -- my understanding is that, for the customers who currently have FiOS, that FairPoint will be supporting that fully. Is that correct?
- A. We'll be supporting the voice and data services. We can't, of course, call it FiOS. That's a trademark name. But we'll be supporting the services they're currently getting, currently receiving.
- Q. So do you know if any FiOS customers now are receiving

- 1 a video product?
- 2 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 3 Q. On Page 12 of your rebuttal testimony --
- 4 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 5 Q. -- on Line 17, you state that FairPoint will establish a three-state advisory board; is that correct?
- 7 A. That's correct.

- 8 Q. And do you know how many members that advisory board 9 would have?
- 10 This advisory -- I do not. But this advisory board 11 would be reporting and working directly with me. 12 have not decided on the size or the make-up, except to 13 say that we are very interested in making sure we have 14 a cross-section of the communities, the businesses, 15 and, you know, all the constituent groups that make up 16 the states. So I'm not focused right now on the size 17 of that, recognizing that something too large gets to 18 be unwieldy. The desire would be that we would have one advisory board representing all three states.
- one advisory board representing all three states.

 believe there's some commonality between them and
 certainly some commonality in their needs from
 FairPoint. So we have not decided on the size or
- Q. Do you envision it having an equal number of members

make-up of the board.

1 from the three states?

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- A. Again, I've not gotten to that level of specificity.

 I'd want -- I would make sure that there was a

 well-rounded representation from all three states.
 - Q. And do you know how the candidates would be chosen for the advisory board?
 - A. I do not at this time.
 - Q. And do you know what the board, the advisory board would be charged with doing?
 - Α. Primarily, and although we have not worked out the charter to give them the actual workings, it would be -- the roles would really be twofold: It would be an opportunity for FairPoint to share with them what our strategic goals and objectives were, to familiarize them with the industry, with the company. And number two, and for me, most importantly, to listen to them on what they believe their constituents need for services, how they believe the company is being perceived within the communities, and the service and the quality of service, as well as the depth and breadth of services that we offer. So for me, it's an opportunity to listen to people who have a keen interest in their communities and are willing serve on that kind of a board.

- Q. And who would the advisory board report to, or who would they be advisory to?
- 3 A. To me.

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- Q. And then, would it be your job to report their thoughts and advice up to the board of directors?
- We do a couple things. First, we'd certainly report 6 7 that to the senior team at FairPoint. We'd report that 8 to our board. I would also expect that I would have 9 with me various members of my senior team, that I'd 10 want them to hear their feedback firsthand. 11 expect my vice-president of marketing and product 12 development to attend the meetings to hear their 13 comments. I'd expect John Smee to be there to hear 14 their thoughts and comments on quality of service. 15 I would expect that I'll give them access to 16 senior-level people that they will need for direct 17 feedback.
 - Q. In your rebuttal testimony, you state that, although most of your direct reports will be located in northern New England, that you will remain living in North Carolina; is that correct?
 - A. I will have an apartment in northern New England, but my legal residence will be in Charlotte.
 - Q. And under your new position as president of FairPoint,

- are 100 percent of your duties focused on northern New
 England if the transaction is approved?

 A. The Verizon properties in northern New England, not the
 FairPoint classic properties. It is just this
 transaction.
 - Q. And at some point after the transaction, if it's approved, would you also be working with senior management of FairPoint to look at other new acquisitions?
 - A. Perhaps down the road. My near-term plan is the transaction, the conversion, successful integration and operations within the three-state area. And that is my singular focus right now.
 - Q. And do you have any incentives in your compensation plan with FairPoint that relate to this transaction?
 - A. I do. I have one; and that is, upon close there is a bonus that I have -- I'm eligible for.
 - Q. And is that a similar situation for other senior executives?
- 20 A. It is.

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Q. Earlier in these hearings we heard some testimony that in Vermont there is a proposal to create a separate state-level entity. I'm wondering, if you're required to do that in Vermont, will you do the same in New

Hampshire and Maine?

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- 2 Α. We do not believe that that is necessary and do not 3 believe that's the best structure. So it is -- it 4 would be our desire not -- it certainly is our plan and 5 desire not to do that. There just are more reasons why 6 it's bad than why it's good.
 - Q. Can you think, though, from the regulator's perspective, some of the reasons why it might be good?
 - Again, I think several witnesses have discussed that Α. particular topic. And the company does not believe that that would be the structure that would be in the best interest of the states.
- 13 Just one moment, please. Q.
- 14 Thank you very much, Mr. Nixon. 15 no further questions.
- 16 Thank you. Α.
- 17 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.
- 18 A couple questions. I assume you have 19 some fairly extensive cross, Ms. Fabrizio?
- 20 MS. FABRIZIO: I do. I guess 45 minutes 21 to an hour.
- CHAIRMAN GETZ: 22 I think, also, Sue may 23 be at her limits as well. And if she's not, we'll blame 24

it on her nonetheless. I think we should close the

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procedures today and pick up with Mr. Nixon in the
morning. But I want to clarify at least two things here.
I guess one is, I believe the Consumer Advocate was going
to look at this updated broadband plan to see, I guess,
how it compared to earlier versions and whether it was
necessary to conduct additional cross. I don't know how
long, Ms. Hatfield, if that's some answer that you can
communicate this evening to Mr. Coolbroth or something
we'd have to wait until the morning. But I guess what I'm
getting at is, we need to know who would if there's
additional cross, who that would be directed to. Is it on
that panel, the Harrington/Brown/Smee? I mean, do you
have do you know, Ms. Hatfield, who the questions would
be directed to and who needs to be on standby?
MS. HATFIELD: I would think that they
would be directed to Mr. Brown. But I would really leave
it up to the company on who's the best witness to answer
the questions. We've had just a quick chance to review
it, and it seems like there are some differences. So we
would like to have a chance to ask some questions.
CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Is somebody from
the panel available tomorrow to work that in?
MR. COOLBROTH: Mr. Brown is available,
Mr. Chairman.

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1	CHAIRMAN GETZ: All right. Then the
2	other issue was how to deal with the third-party
3	monitoring agreement, which apparently has been circulated
4	to everyone, and I'm hopeful has been circulated to us as
5	well, to try to provide opportunities tomorrow to some
6	combination of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Falcone or Mr. King that
7	I guess we'd go to after basically the conclusion of Mr.
8	Nixon's testimony.
9	Are there any other issues that we need
10	to address before we close the proceedings for today?
11	(No verbal response)
12	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Hearing nothing,
13	then we will resume at 9:00 tomorrow morning. Thank you
14	everyone.
15	(Hearing adjourned at 5:15 p.m.)
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